



Weekly Newspaper

HIGHLIGHTS

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## The Armenian Winner Army is 20



**Seyran Ohanyan: "The Blood in the Veins of an Armenian is a Thousand-fold More Valuable than Oil Flowing in Any Pipeline"**

See p.10

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### HIGHLIGHT

#### Germany too is likely to pass a bill criminalizing the Armenian Genocide denial

Erika Steinbach, the spokesperson for Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid of the German Parliamentary Group, has stated that alike France Germany, too, is likely to pass a bill criminalizing the Armenian Genocide denial.

According to Erika Steinbach, the members of the coalition government find that no matter how much Turkey denies the reality, it is obvious that genocide has been committed, Armenpress reports citing CNNTurk.

"The topic of the Armenian Genocide is always kept on our agenda. Turkey confronts that responsibility," she said.

The spokesperson for Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid said the Turkish authorities could acknowledge that fact with ease if they state that the genocide had been committed not by the current leaders of Turkey.

### The alarming signs

by David Petrosyan

A consolidated budget of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) was adopted at a sitting of the Permanent Council of that international organization on 22 December 2011, on the eve of Christmas observed by the Catholics and the Protestants. The sitting participants also discussed the request to increase financing of the Office of the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office (PRCO), conditioned by the necessity to enhance the capacities of the Office of PRCO in order to help conduct investigations into possible incidents on the contact line of the conflicting parties in the Nagorno Karabakh conflict zone, including in pursuance of the agreements signed on 6 February 1995 by the three conflicting parties (Azerbaijan, Armenia, and the unrecognized Nagorno Karabakh Republic), with the mediation of the Co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Conference.

Let us remind that in their joint statement issued during the latest regional trip, the Co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group indicated the need to

investigate incidents in the Nagorno Karabakh conflict zone.

Although OSCE participating states supported the proposal to increase the budget of the Office of PRCO, Baku objected to that proposal as the Azerbaijani side believes that a final agreement on details of the incident investigation mechanism has not yet been reached.

Yet, in our opinion, Baku has overtly sabotaged the abovementioned agreement on strengthening the ceasefire regime in the Nagorno Karabakh conflict (experts sometimes call it "the agreement on the prevention of incidents"), signed on 6 February 1995. The text of the agreement was signed by the defense ministers of the conflicting parties: by M. Mamedov - Azerbaijan, S. Sargsyan (the incumbent president of Armenia) - Armenia, and the commander of the Defense Army of Nagorno Karabakh S. Babayan.

The mediators' proposals concerning that agreement were also sent on 3 February 1995 to the first persons of the three conflicting parties: the Azerbaijani President Heydar Aliyev, the

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### The 22th mourning anniversary of the Black January

The 22th mourning anniversary of the Armenian pogroms in Baku on January 13-19 is marked in Armenia today on January 20. 22 years have passed since the

stabilize the situation in the republic and stop massacre of the Armenians who survived from the weeklong pogroms by brutal bands of national-fascists



Soviet army and internal troops entered Baku after pogroms of hundreds of peaceful Armenians. Operation under secret name "Udar" (Blow) aimed to

headed by the People's front of Azerbaijan.

The operation of the Soviet militaries to stop the vicious killings by the Azeri nationalists

and bring order to the country resulted in death and injuries of hundreds of murderers, violators and raiders. Later, all those rapists, murderers and pogromists were ceremonially buried in the so-called "Alley of Shehids" and thousands of people visit and lay flowers on their tombs every year on January 20. Almost all the foreign guests of the 'tolerant' and 'international' Azerbaijan are led to this "honorary burial".

Today, in an easy state of mind of the lifelong president of Azerbaijan, the tragic events of those years are characterized just "January 20 tragedy", while tardy introduction of troops in Baku actually prevented extermination of the latest Armenians who were still in the city. The USSR authorities of those days and President Gorbachev personally responded to the large-scale Armenian pogroms in

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## Armenian President receives John Prescott

Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan received on January 17 PACE Monitoring Co-Rapporteur on Armenia John Prescott.

The President of Armenia hailed constructive relations formed with the PACE and direct involvement of John Prescott in that process. Serzh Sargsyan noted that after the last meeting with the PACE Co-Rapporteur there have been certain positive developments pertinent to the bilateral cooperation.

In his turn, J. Prescott also underscored that he saw pointed dif-

ferences compared to his first visit. He said that positive changes had been observable also in his meetings with the political figures of Armenia.

At the meeting, the President of Armenia and the PACE Co-Rapporteur also spoke about the reforms implemented in Armenia's judicial, police, human rights protection and fight against corruption areas, as well as to the issues related to the organization of the forthcoming parliamentary elections in Armenia.



## President Serzh Sargsyan will conduct a working visit to Sochi

At the invitation of the President of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev, on January 23, President Serzh Sargsyan will conduct a working visit to Sochi. In the framework of the visit, the Presidents of Armenia and the Russian Federa-

tion will hold a bilateral meeting.

On the same day, there will take place a trilateral meeting of the Presidents of Armenia, Russia and Azerbaijan dedicated to the settlement of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict.

## ANC to resume the "wave of rallies" on February 17 demanding Serzh Sargsyan's resignation and fair elections

The Armenian National Congress (ANC) stated that the "legitimate authorities can be formed only in case of defeat of the falsified machine and holding of legal and transparent elections."

"This is possible in case of a good legislation, and if the authorities exhibit political will. The elec-

rallies on February 17, demanding the resignation of Serzh Sargsyan as well as the formation of mechanisms which may provide free and fair elections. The ANC will do its best to give the force of law to requirements on legislative changes which have been formulated and endorsed still on 1 March 2010," the



tions in Armenia have frequently showed that the current regime can't exhibit that will. The improvement of the legislation under the pressure of political forces and the public can significantly diminish the possibility of fraud and falsifications," the statement reads.

"Taking into consideration the importance of the task, the ANC declares that it will resume the wave of

statement reads.

The ANC welcomed the joint statement by Dashnaksutyun and Heritage parties on holding elections on the basis of the proportional system.

"We welcome the efforts of these political forces and the holding of a forum on this issue on January 20," the statement issued by the Armenian National Congress reads.

## The newly appointed Ambassadors of the United Kingdom to Armenia present their credentials to Serzh Sargsyan

On January 19, the newly appointed Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Republic of Armenia Jonathan James

Aves and Mrs. Katharine Jane Leach presented their credentials to the President of Armenia Serzh Sargsyan.



The President congratulated the Ambassadors on the commence-

ment of their diplomatic mission in our country and wished them success. He also expressed confidence that through their experience and joint work the newly appointed Ambassadors of the United King-



dom will promote the development of the Armenian-British relations and further strengthening of the cooperation in different areas.

With regard to strengthen-

ing the bilateral relations, the two sides stressed the importance of reciprocal visits on different levels, establishment of more active contacts, regular consultations between the Foreign Ministries of the

## Forming of "Caucasus-Europe" international political club is discussed in Yerevan

Armenia's National Security Council (NSC) Secretary Arthur Baghdasaryan received on January 19 Canan Atilgan, the Head of the Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung in the South Caucasus Region, and they discussed the planned activities of the "Caucasus-Europe" International Political Club, which will be formed in a foreseeable future.

Baghdasaryan stressed that this club would become a platform for political discourse, with the involvement of key political figures



from the region and EU, where the most contemporary regional and international issues will be exam-

ined, NSC Press Service informed Noyan Tapan.

In her turn, Canan Atilgan presented the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung's activities being carried out in this direction, and she expressed readiness to discuss the Stiftung's assistance toward the implementation of this initiative.

The interlocutors also stressed the need for finding new avenues for the current cooperation between Armenia and this German political foundation.

## Dashnaksutyun and Heritage offer to put the issue of shifting to 100% proportional representation system to a referendum

Representative of the Supreme Body of Dashnaksutyun Armen Rustamyan stated on January 20 that the issue of fair upcoming parliamentary elections is conditioned by the decision to shift to 100% proportional representation system.

"It's necessary to shift to 100% proportional system as soon as possible. We are sure our proposal already submitted to the National Assembly won't cause any difficulties of technical and procedural character", said Armen Rustamyan.

According to him, if the political majority and opposition don't have any principal discords about this issue, nothing can hinder shifting to this electoral system just before the parliamentary elections.

"The political majority should give a clear answer to the question what may prevent from doing it just on the threshold of the upcoming elections", noted Armen Rustamyan and offered putting the issue to a referendum if needed.

Commenting on the main argu-

ments put forward by the authorities against the offer, Deputy Chairman of Heritage Ruben Hakobyan noted that the main frauds in the elections are realized through the majority system in the first place.

According to him, the joint of-

fer made by Dashnaksutyun and Heritage doesn't run counter to the Constitution of Armenia.



The MP from the coalition Prosperous Armenia party Naira Zohrabyan who was also present

at the same time, representative of Orinats Yerkir (Rule of Law) Hovhannes Margaryan noted that shifting to 100% proportional system should be realized step-by-step.



## The 22th mourning anniversary of the Black January

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Baku as cowardly as to Sumgait massacre of Armenians which happened two years earlier. Having introduced the troops in the city with fatal delay, Gorbachev once again showed the world both his own inability and infirmity of the Soviet Empire which was collapsing.

Thus, the pogroms, initiated by Azerbaijani nationalists, easily lasted for a week, and January of 1990 became the final act of ethnic cleansings of Armenians in the territory of Soviet Azerbaijan scheduled by the Azerbaijani authorities. Public massacre of Armenians in Baku started yet in 1988 and became systematic in 1989.

It is noteworthy that ethnic cleansings and forcible deportation from Baku touched not only Armenians but also representatives of other nationalities living in the formerly international Baku: Georgians, Jews and even Russians, who are currently blamed by

the lifelong president of dynastic Azerbaijan for violence with respect to "peaceful" population. With an art worthy of a better cause, Aliyev currently does his best to delete that black week from history, when dozens of thousands of Armenians were killed and expelled. A clear evidence of these travails of Ilham Aliyev is the "Alley of Shekhids" in Baku where the pogromists and killers lie and who are currently called the "national heroes of Azerbaijan" in an easy state of mind of the lifelong governor of Dynastic Azerbaijan.

According to the data of Armenia's Migration Agency, over 360,000 Armenian refugees arrived in Armenia from Azerbaijan in 1988-1992, about 140,000 of ethnic Armenians migrated to the CIS countries. At present, 80,000 refugees have been naturalized in Armenia after attaining majority. By data of international organizations, around 120,000 Armenian refugees have been naturalized in foreign countries.

## There is 80-percent distrust toward judicial power – Armenian Justice Minister

Armenia's Minister of Justice, Hrayr Tovmasyan, received Tuesday Lord John Prescott, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) Co-Rapporteur on Armenia, and informed him about Armenia's judicial reforms.



At the beginning of the meeting, Prescott conveyed his observations from his visit to Armenia and said: "The situation was severe four

years ago, but now the atmosphere and the expectations have changed, which is truly a positive phenomenon," Justice Ministry informed Noyan Tapan.

Upon the request of the guest, Minister Tovmasyan gave details on Armenia's ongoing judicial reforms and the future action plans.

Hrayr Tovmasyan also said that, in line with survey results, there is still eighty-percent distrust toward Armenia's judicial power. But he added that a judicial reform concept was designed to resolve the existing problems, and that it would be introduced for the President's approval, but, prior to that, it would be openly discussed in Armenia's parliament on Friday.

And reflecting on the upcoming parliamentary elections, Armenia's Justice Minister stressed that the President's main task is to secure elections that are transparent and in keeping with European standards.

## Armenia again among "Partly Free" countries – Freedom House

In 2011, Armenia did not take any significant step in the sphere of democracy and freedom, the Freedom House international human rights NGO's new report states. And, in the report, Armenia is ranked among the "Partly Free" countries, for ten successive years.

According to this year's report, Nagorno-Karabakh, which is among the list of disputed territories, did not register any progress either. Freedom House report characterizes Karabakh as a "Not Free"

country where the basic political rights are absent, and the civil liberties are violated.

In line with the Freedom House report, three post-Soviet states, including Azerbaijan, registered a regression. According to the international NGO, Azerbaijan further dropped its position in 2011 for "arresting opposition activists, dispersing protests, neutralizing international press, and depriving the citizens from their homes for the sake of large-scale urban development projects."

## Hranush Hakobyan: Armenia and Diaspora have no disagreements over Genocide issue

Minister of Diaspora of Armenia Hranush Hakobyan at a press conference summing up the results of 2011 said that "there are no disagreements between Armenia and Diaspora over the Genocide issue."

She said that frequent statements made by the Armenian government, particularly by President

Serzh Sargsyan, prove this point.

"We will continue our joint work and exert efforts for the international recognition of the Armenian Genocide," she said.

Hranush Hakobyan welcomed the debates on Armenian Genocide in the French Senate scheduled for January 23. She also said that a fo-

rum with the participation of Armenian communities of Europe and heads of committees, set up to prepare for the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, will be held in Marseilles on February 23-25.

Hranush Hakobyan said that the Ministry of Diaspora had fulfilled the task on setting up committees to prepare events dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, adding that such committees have been set up in all regions.

The Minister also spoke about the tasks set for 2012, noting that all old programs will be continued as well as new projects will be initiated. In particular, a summer school for representatives of the Diaspora on the basis of the Yerevan State University will open, as well as a number of initiatives dedicated to the 500th anniversary the first Armenian printed book will be held.



## EU promises "More for More" to Armenia in case of fair and transparent elections

The upcoming elections will become the focus of Armenia's political life, Head of EU Delegation to Armenia Traian Hristea told a January 19 news conference.

EU is glad for Armenian President's assurance that the upcoming parliamentary elections will be held and will be perceived as free and fair. "We welcome that approach. By these elections the "More for More" approach will be better expressed," Hristea noted. Head of EU Delegation to Armenia is hopeful that the new electoral code confirmed by the National Assembly will serve its purpose. According to Hristea, this initiative of the two international organizations re-confirms their desire to support Armenia in conducting elections in line



with international standards. Being the first joint project related to elections in Armenia, the project aims to support all stakeholders involved in elections.

The European Union and the OSCE have agreed on a joint project, worth 1,7 million Euro, to be financed by the European Union and implemented by the OSCE Office in Yerevan. According to the Deputy Head of the OSCE Office in Ye-

revan Karel Hofstra, the profits of the European Union and the OSCE completely coincide in regard to electoral processes. OSCE Office fully supports Armenian authorities, parties and NGOs in conduction of free and fair elections. Election commissions will be supported so that their technical and professional capacities are strengthened at all levels to carry out efficient and accountable administration of electoral processes. The police will get assistance, too. "With the police we will specifically cooperate in the field of proper examination of complaints, in organising rapid reaction to crime notifications, protecting public order and investigating pre-electoral violence are improved," Hofstra stressed.

## Armenian MFA outlines 2012 foreign policy priorities

One of the main priorities for 2012 will be work on Karabakh peace process, Armenian Foreign Minister Edward Nalbandian told journalists on January 16.

the European direction, in particular continuation of talks on relaxation of visa regime, creation of free trade zone are outlined.

The foreign office will draw

necessity to maintain close relations with the countries despite the events which occurred last year.

Armenia will take certain steps to strengthen CSTO which is an important element of country's security and will intensify activities in the international agencies.

Minister Nalbandian said that two major events – Seoul Nuclear Security Summit and Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro – are scheduled for the first half of 2012.

Foreign Ministry's budget does not suppose opening of new embassies overseas, he said adding that if there is a strong necessity, the government will assist with funding.

Speaking about the Karabakh peace process, Edward Nalbandian stressed that position of Armenia and the world community coincides on the issue.

"It is very important, but until the settlement is not reached, it is our main goal," he said.



According to him, in 2012 the Ministry will continue efforts aimed at strengthening relations with Russia, Armenia's strategic partner, expansion of relations with the U.S. Important steps in

considerable attention to CIS states, China, India, Japan and Latin America. The major direction will be relations with the Arab states which have close ties with Armenia. The Minister pointed out



## RFI: France's Armenia genocide bill faces setback

A French Senate committee rejected the bill that would outlaw denial of the Armenian genocide in a vote on Wednesday. The decision is unlikely to stop the bill from passing on Monday, January 23 in the final vote.

The Senate's Laws Commission rejected the bill on grounds that it was inadmissible, with 23 votes for, nine against and eight abstentions.

On Monday, a plenary session will vote on the commission's decision; however most of the senators likely to oppose the bill are expected to abstain.

The bill is backed by a cross-party majority of lawmakers, but full governmental support remains elusive. Some fear that it could disrupt diplomatic or trade ties with NATO ally, Turkey.

France's lower house passed the law last month that would punish anyone who denies the mass killings of Armenians by Ottoman Turk forces in 1915. Armenians say that up to 1.5 million people were killed, while Turkey maintains that the number is closer to 500,000.

They say the figures do not amount to genocide but were in the context of World War I fighting.

Turkey threatened political and military sanctions on France last month for attempting to push through the new bill, which already recognized the 1915 killings as genocide in 2001. The new legislation would slap a one year jail sentence and a 45,000 euro fine on anyone denying it.

France is home to approximately 500,000 people of Armenian descent.

## Hrant Dink was killed 5 years ago on this day

By Andranik Ispiryan

Thursday, January 19, 2012, marked fifth anniversary of the murder of Hrant Dink, the founder and former chief editor of Istanbul's Agos Armenian weekly. He was one of Turkey's most renowned Armenians, and, despite the numerous death threats against him, he was always calm and balanced.



Dink stressed the need for Turkey to become democratic. He spoke about freedom of speech and human and national minority rights in Turkey. He believed that Turkey's Armenian community will one day be able to live freely.

Hrant Dink was killed on January 19, 2007 in front of Agos' building. But prior to his death, he informed that he was getting more death threats, and complained that the police refused to protect him.

Several international organi-

zations made numerous appeals to the Turkish authorities so that Dink's murder is exposed.

And the show trial into Hrant Dink's killing had a shameful end on Tuesday. The instructors of the murder were not exposed, and several facts and testimonies were not examined. The Turkish court found Yasin Hayal guilty of planning and organizing Hrant Dink's murder, and sentenced him to life in prison. Erhan Tuncel, on the other hand, was found not guilty of prompting Dink's murder, and, instead, he was sentenced to 10 years and 6 months for an explosion in a McDonald's store. But taking into account that Tuncel was already incarcerated for that amount of time, the court ruled his release. And earlier, Hrant Dink's actual killer, Ogun Samast, was sentenced to a total of 22 years and 10 months for Dink's murder and for bearing illegal arms. But Samast was tried at a juvenile court, since he was a minor at the time of the murder. And the Turkish court made another comical blunder in the murder trial of Hrant Dink. The court announced its ruling for the eighteen defendants being tried, but it forgot about Coskun Igci, the nineteenth defendant. So, the court will reconvene to deliver a verdict on Igci.

The court's verdict disappointed many. Turkey's Culture and Tourism Minister said this was a perilous development. The President stressed that he saw the public discontent. And the Justice Minister said the judicial process is not over and that the ruling can be appealed. And Turkey's main opposition leader criticized the verdict, saying this is the Turkish PM's justice.

In connection with the fifth anniversary of Hrant Dink's murder, commemoration events and protests were underway in Istanbul on Thursday.

## Peter Semneby to work on South Caucasus again, now in the German Marshal Fund of the United States

Former EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus, Peter Semneby, has joined the German Marshal Fund of the United States (GMF) as a senior fellow.

Peter Semneby will work on issues related to the Black Sea region, the South Caucasus and Russia.

While in the Swedish Foreign Ministry, he was responsible for European security and defense policy and also served in the Swedish embassies in Germany, Ukraine, and the USSR.

In October 2011 he wrote an article in "Russia in Global Affairs" magazine and stated there was a



Peter Semneby served as EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus from 2006 to 2011, concentrating on the protracted conflicts, political reform, human rights issues, and crisis management.

Previously, he was head of the Mission to Croatia for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) between 2002 and 2005, and head of the OSCE Mission to Latvia between 2000 and 2002. In Croatia, Semneby and his staff assisted the country in post-conflict rehabilitation and reconciliation. His work in Latvia focused on citizenship and language issues. He is currently on leave from the Swedish Foreign Service.

real danger of sharp escalation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

"The inner logic and the dynamics of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict are fraught with serious risks. There exists a real danger of sharp escalation. The parties to the conflict are embroiled in an ongoing and destabilizing arms race. There is only a self-regulated and unreliable ceasefire agreement without the disengagement of belligerents, and only several observers from the OSCE monitor the ceasefire," the former EU Special Representative said.

"Brussels has made it clear that it is ready to contribute to the strengthening of confidence and support the negotiations within the

OSCE Minsk Group. EU's policy on Abkhazia and South Ossetia could be partially used to resolve the situation in Nagorno Karabakh, but the complete absence of trust between the sides has hampered the cooperation so far. Besides soft confidence building measures, the European Union could also contribute to the practical and political work of the OSCE Minsk Group. In particular, it's necessary to reinforce the ceasefire agreements," Peter Semneby noted.

"The barrier on the path of military confrontation over Nagorno Karabakh gradually vanishes, as the sides continue armament. The fragile balance which has kept the conflict under relevant control and hampered the escalation over last 15 years can be frustrated soon," warned Peter Semneby.

Speaking about the settlement of conflicts in the South Caucasus on the whole, Peter Semneby expressed the opinion that the "people of the region need a common identity to better get along with each other."

"Today they have too little in common. The European Union can add a new dimension to their belonging to a big European family to help the South Caucasus countries go beyond the borders of a narrow-national self-determination, which has become a priority after the gaining of political independence and was then bolstered by wars in 1990s. The common identity would help the peoples of the South Caucasus have common aspirations instead of wasting their energy for endless conflicts, from which no one wins. But Brussels needs to demonstrate continuous commitment to interests, needs and expectations of the people of the region," he noted.

## After the burst of hysteria Turkey will face the bitter truth: Turkish publicist

Though in the initial round the bill criminalizing the denial of the Armenian Genocide roused a negative response in Turkey, its long-term influence will be positive, famous Turkish writer, publicist

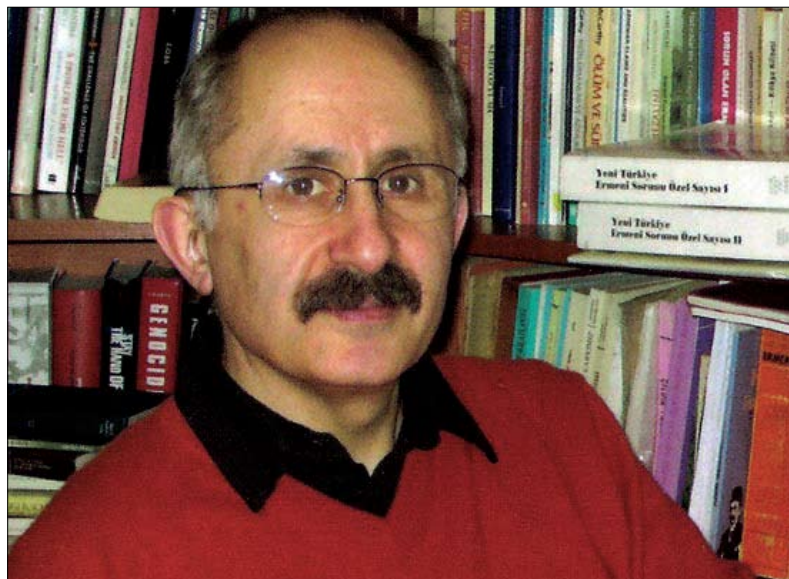
humorous outburst will pass, and the negative moods will be forgotten, too. Only the bitter truth and the feeling of an unsolved issue will remain," said Akcham. According to the writer, that re-

society.

"Everyone should understand that what happened in 1915 in Turkey was a result of a planned policy. Turkey tried to conceal that for many years and pretend that nothing has happened hoping that world's memory is short and all that will be forgotten," Akcham said.

The publicist is sure that Turkey goes on with the state denial policy, but has started changing recently as a result of international pressure. "In the end that pressure should increase," said Taner Akcham. And since the West is resolute in consolidation of democracy in the Middle East, it cannot tolerate the state denial policy.

"Actually recognition of the genocide is a matter of justice, and not a matter of thought or expression," Akcham added. He considers that in the issue of recognition of the Armenian Genocide by Turkey the Armenian Diaspora and Turkish civil society should join their efforts.



Taner Akcham expressed an opinion in an interview with the French La Monde.

"Turkey's hysteria, anger and

ality will enhance in Turkey the positions of the intellectuals, who thought that Turkey should face its history for shaping a democratic

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- **684. Mashtoc avenue. 5/4,** 37.4 sq.m., 1 room, stone building, a need to repair, old tiles, no water and gas, balcony looks at the avenue. Price: 70.000 USD
- **645. Baghramyan Street, 5/1,** 48 sq/m, newly repaired, iron door, euro windows, doors, AC, cabin, water tank. Price: 58.000USD
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- **1459. Baghramyan Avenue. 5/3,** 55 sq.m., 2 rooms, capitally repaired, h-3.8 m, balcony, iron door, permanent hot and cold water, telephone, furniture and techniques. Price: 49. 000.000 AMD
- **1458. Bryusov street. 9/8,** 68 sq.m., 2 rooms, normal state, Baxi system, Czech tiles, showcases, wood doors and parquet. Price 70.000 USD
- **1498. Saryan Street, 5/3,** 67sq.m 2 rooms, newly capitally repaired, stone house, Stalin's project, covered with concrete, euro windows and doors, 2AC, heating system 3mit. Price: 100.000 USD
- **1503 Buzand Street, 11/6,** 74sq.m 2 bedrooms, capitally repaired, furnished. Price: 155.000 USD

### 3 ROOMS

- **2474. Koryun Street. 5/3,** 100 sq.m., 3 turned into 4, euro repair , euro windows, permanent gas, balcony, 2 AC, opportunity. Price 160.000 USD
- **2454. Moskovyan str., 5/2,** 180sqm, normal state, 3 bedrooms, lavatory, permanent water, gas. Price 370.000USD
- **Tumanyan str. 5/3,** 170 sqm, 4 rooms, 2 garages for 3 cars, capitally repaired, furnished, equipped, permanent water, gas, heating system, 3 balconies. Price: 1100 USD
- **2335. Mashtots Avenue. 4/4,** 95 sq.m., 3 rooms, 2 lavatories, stone building, euro repair, euro doors and windows, open balcony, permanent hot and cold water, concrete cover, beech parquetry, h 3 m, closed attic. Price 120000 USD
- **2348. Abovyan Street, 4/2,** 177.8 sq/m, euro repaired, conreted, laminate furniture in the bedroom, cupboards in the kitchen, tiled, Baxi system. Price: 175000 USD preliminary
- **2395. North Avenue.** 130 sq.m., newly built, h-3 m, a view to Abovyan street. Price: 1 sq.m-1600 USD
- **2540 Deghatan Street, 8/7,** 137.5sq.m 4 rooms, newly capitally repaired, euro windows and doors, furnished kitchen, 3 bathrooms, laundry,1 open storage balcony, water, gas, Baxi heating system, 2AC, 2 satellites, Jacuzzi, alarm system, service fee - 5000 AMD. Price: 275.000 USD

## PREMISES

- **1710. Sayat - Nova str.,** 1st floor, 420sqm, 2 rooms, 2 lavatories, entrance from street. Price 1.000.000USD
- **1727. Baghramyan str.,** 2 storied, 230sqm, capitally repaired, entrance from street, garage. Price 350.000USD
- **1725. Hanrapetutyany str.,** 1storied, 171sqm, 2 entrances, capitally repaired, permanent hot and cold water. Price 500.000USD
- **1703. Northern Avenue, 9/7,** 66sqm, capitally repaired, heating, lavatory, 30000AMD service rent, view to Teryan street. Price 220.000USD
- **1553. Kasyan street.** 170sq.m., working fashion saloon, large windows, facade-15m, 1room+foye, h=2.80 m, cellar 30 sq.m. Price 500000 USD preliminary
- **1598. Nairy Zaryan street,** 180 sq.m., 1st floor, a working restaurant, half-100 sq.m. 1st line, repaired, tonir. Price: negotiable
- **1383. Nalbandian St,** cellar + 1 story, 30 sq. m. cellar, 90 sq. m. story, Euro repair, hall, kitchen, lavatory, 24-hour hot and cols water, gas supply, suitable for a bar or restaurant. Price: 512.000USD
- **Tumanyan str., 3/1,** 100 sqm, office space, not repaired, entrance from the street, windows looking at the yard. Price: 115.000 USD
- **1603. North avenue,** 159 sq.m., 1st floor. Entrance on ground floor also, construction is in process, suitable for a shop. Price: 1sq.m. 10000USD

- **1588. Tigran Mec street,** 256 sq.m, 5/1,2 , trade area, stone building, euro repair, 1st floor trade area - 210 sq.m., 2nd floor 46 sq.m. residential Area. Price: 600 000 USD

## LANDS

- **2122. Davitashen,** 1800sqm, water, gas, electricity, possible to sell separately 600sqm, 1200sqm. Price-150USD per sqm.
- **1869. Kaskade.** 720 sq.m. 1st line, permission for construction, suitable for a new building or a business. Price: negotiable
- **2121. Centre,** land-1338sqm, 1100sqm has permission for building. Price-2million USD
- **2107 Monument,** 2400sqm, permission for building, 2 projects to build 3 storied building, possibility of water, gas, electricity, beautiful view of city and Ararat. Price-500USD per sqm.
- **2033. Tsakhkadzor, New Quarter,** 600 sq.m., 1st line, asphalted road, premises, designed for construction of residential house, with all communal conveniences. Price: 120 USD for 1 sq.m.
- **1939. Kotayk region, Aghavnadzor district.** Land 5000 sq.m., suitable for building a resort place. Price negotiable
- **2011. Proshyan street.** Land 400 sq.m. for building a house, privatized, 2nd line/ near the garden/. Price 1 sq.m. beginning from 700 USD
- **2013. Cascade.** Land 1000 sq.m. For public construction needs, First line, gas, water and electricity possibilities. Price 2800USD
- **2028. District of Erebuni, Arin-Berd street.** Land 2 acr. With a 2 storied partially built building, water, electricity plastered.h=4.20m. Price 1 sq.m, 50 USD
- **Avan, Ayntapi str., near Star Supermarket,** 1st line, 528 sqm, land attached to a house, water, canalization, front-25m. Price: 60.000 USD
- **1402. Hr. Kochar St,** 1,100 sq. m, personal plot, front -25 m, privatized, empty, possibility for building communications. Price negotiable.
- **1351. Monument,** 2,000 sq. m, privatized, front - 17 m, APZ permission, for social purposes: suitable for a restaurant, hotel. Price negotiable.

## PRIVATE HOUSES

- **2725. Nork-Marash, building -** 733.25sqm, land-620sqm, semi-basement +2floors, euro repaired, semi-basement is sport room, sauna, summer room, pool, fireplace, 1st floor- sitting room, 1 bedroom, cabinet, Kitchen, lavatory, 2nd floor - 4 bedrooms, permanent hot and cold water, gas, Spanish tiles, 2 AC. Price - 500.000USD
- **3063. Komitas A. Avetisyan street,** 3storied+cellar, total-500sqm, 3 bedrooms, 3 lavatories, capitally repaired, cabinet, possible to sell with furniture. Price-negotiable
- **3059. Vahagni community,** total-1500sqm, building-280sqm, 2.5 storied, newly built, not lived in, 1st floor-living room-44sqm, kitchen, family room-24sqm, 2nd floor-3bedrooms, 3 lavatories, garage for 2 cars, cellar, security system, possible to sell with furniture. Price-negotiable.
- **3210 Aygestan community.** 2 stories, land: 480 sq.m, building: 310 sq.m, 1st floor is not repaired, garage, 2nd floor: repaired, kitchen, lavatory-tiled, permanent hot and cold water, Baxi system, a place for barbeque, garden, trees Price: 270.000 USD
- **3103. Ajapnyak community, Miraqyan street.** 1 storey, land -264.8 sq.m., building 110 sq.m., euro repair, euro windows, 5 rooms, 1 lavatory, Baxi system, kitchen, book, ramparted. Price: 90000 USD
- **3105. Kaskad, Antarain.** 4 stories, land 1800 sq.m., building 1000 sq.m., newly built, need of cosmetic repair, windows, permanent hot and cold water, heating system, 4 bedrooms, ramparted, solar lamps, security system, cameras, external lighting. Price: 1. 300.000 USD
- **3054. Blur, Kharkovyan street.** 3 storied building, land 400 sq.m., building 450 sq.m., new, euro repair, ramparted, 4 bedrooms, 5 lavatories inside, 2 lavatories outside, Baxi system. Price 800 000 USD
- **2916. Ashtarak highway, village Nazrvan.** 3 storied building. Land 3500 sq.m., building 760 sq.m., euro repair, 3 tiled lavatories, a sauna, billiard, permanent hot and cold water, gas, heating system, garden, pool, garage.The building is ramparted. Price 50000 USD

## NEWLY BUILT

- **87. Sayat-Nova street,** newly built building Given to the operation in December 2012. Climate control, gas, the fasad sector has 3 bedrooms-188 sq.m, 199 sq.m, 1 sq.m- 1900 USD, 2 bedrooms have a beautiful sight- 117 sq.m, 120 sq.m, 124 sq.m, 1 sq.m-1700 USD Price: 1 sq.m-1900-1700 USD
- **90. Main avenue.** Newly built, 2 buildings, 14 stories. Ready for habitation at the end of 2013, at the beginning of 2014. Comercial areas on the 1st and on the 2nd floors, flats on the higher floors. Price: 1 sq.m.- 1150 USD 1 sq.m.- 1300 USD
- **91. Main Avenue, Park, near Malibu cafe,** 16 storied newly building, Capitally repaired, heating and security system, 2 lavatories. Price: 1 sq.m.- 2.000 USD
- **93. Kievyan street,** newly built building Given to the operation in October 2011, gajats, windows, exterior doors, h -3, 15 m, gas supply, the second floor has a parking lot, parking is possible for sale. Price 12 000 USD

possible with mortgage, for 13 years term

- **94. Masiv.** Newly built, , coupling, 8 flats, in each cottage 4 flats, totall-2000 sq.m, each flat has 2 stories, 3 bedrooms, 210 sq.m., parking: 80 sq.m. Price: 160 000 USD



## FOR RENT

### 1 ROOMS

- **1031. Byuzand street.** 1 room, 34 sq.m, capitally repair, newly built, furniture, techniques, heating, AC, cabin. Price 600 USD
- **1009. Teryan str., 4/3,** 1room changed into 2, 50sqm, euro repaired, furnished, permanent hot and cold water, gas, AC, spanish tiles, technique, ariston heating system. Price 800USD per month, 60USD per day
- **1057. Argishti str., 14/9,** 1 room, furnished, heating system, permanent hot and cold water, AC
- **1005. Lalayanc str., 11/5,** 1room changed into 2, euro repaired, furniture, permanent hot and cold water, gas, AC, spanish tiles, technique. Price 600USD per month, 40USD per day
- **1024. Amiryan street. 12/3,** 1turned into 2, 50 sq.m, euro repair, techniques. Price: 1 day 60 USD
- **853. Amiryan street, 10/7.** 1 turned into 2, 50 sq.m., euro repair, Italian furniture, bed, utensil, techniques, permanent water, gas, antenna, Baxy system. Price 700 USD, 50 USD per day

### 2 ROOMS

- **1024. Amiryan street. 12/3.** 2 rooms, 50 sq.m, euro repaire, furniture, techniques. Price: 1 day -50 USD, a month: 700 USD
- **2064. Aygedzor, 7/1.** 2 rooms, 60 sq .m, capital repair, euro windows, Baxi system, AC, heating floor, camera, cabin. Price 800 USD
- **2037. Baghramyan str., 5/2,** 60sqm, 1 bedroom, euro repaired, modern furniture, spanish tiles, permanent hot and cold water, gas, baxi, AC, technique. Price 100USD per day
- **2022. Amiryan street, 4/3.** 74 sq.m., 2 turned into 3, newly repaired, Spanish tiles, jakoozi, permanent hot and cold water, furniture, techniques. Price 1500 USD, 1 day 100 USD
- **2057. Sayat-Nova. 11/4,** 2 turned into 3, 78 sq.m., capitally repaired, Baxi system, furniture, techniques, AC, satellite. Price: 1 day- 80 USD, a month- 900 USD
- **1961. Tumanian street, 4/2,** 86sq.m., 1 bedroom, Euro repair, Euro windows, Furnished, permanent hot and cold water. Price: 1200 USD, 1day: 70USD
- **115. Buzand str. Building 7, /near Republic Square/, 9/4,** 75 sq.m, 2 rooms, newly built, capitally and euro repaired, furnished, equipped, permanent water, gas, heating system, AC, open balcony. Price: 1100 USD long-term, 1500 USD short-term.
- **2119. Argishti,Glendale Hills /, 7th floor ,** 2 rooms, 46 sq.m, capitally repaired, new furniture, tiled bathroom, equipped, water, gas, Baxi heating system, refrigerator, TV, balcony for storage. Price: 450 USD , 50 USD per day
- **2108. Amirtyan str. /City center/,** 2 rooms, AC, washing machine, TV, refrigerator, satellite, bed sheets, utensil, all the conveniences. Price: 600 USD , 60 USD per day
- **2138. Al. Mnukyan str., 5/4,** 2 rooms, 65sq, 1t. Euro repaired, euro doors, euro windows, furniture, technique, water, gas, baxi. Price: 600 USD , 20.000 AMD per day

## 3 ROOMS AND MORE

- **1137. Moskovyan str., 6/1,** 2 bedrooms, lavatory, normal state, furnished, technique, DVD, AC, permanent hot and cold water. Price 1100USD, possible daily rent.
- **1856 Abovyan str. 5/4 floor** 3 rooms, 95 sqm, euro repaired, 2 bathrooms,heating system, AC, furnished, equipped, satellite. Price: 750USD, 70-75 USD per day.
- **1874 Amiryan str. 14/5 floor** 120 sqm, capitally repaired, 2 bathrooms, 2 AC, heating system, parking, looking at the boulevard Price: 2000USD
- **12 Northern Ave. 5/5,6 floor** 450sqm 8 rooms., capitally and euro repaired, furnished, equipped, AC, 3 bathrooms, Price: 1500USD, 300 USD per day
- **13 Orbeli Str. 5/5 floor** 100sqm 3rooms, capitally and euro repaired, newly furnished, equipped,heating system, AC Price: 700 USD, 70USD per day
- **1406. Sayat-Nova str., 7/3,** 110sqm, 2 bedrooms, euro repaired, gas, furnished, technique,

permanent hot and cold water , baxi. Pric negotiable

- **1790. Byuzand street, close to Abovyan st., 7/5,** newly built, 2bedrooms, euro repaired, 2 balconies, furnished, baxi, technique, 2 lavatories, garage. Price 1600USD per month.
- **1810. North Avenue,** 2bedrooms, newly built, euro repaired, beautiful view, refrigerator, washing machine, permanent hot and cold water, heating system, garage, TV, lavatory, Price negotiable.
- **1787. Koghbaci street, 13/6,** 2bedrooms, newly built, euro repaired, furnished, 2 lavatories, central heating. Price 1700USD per month, 100USD per day.
- **1793. Teryan street.** 260 sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 3 lavatories, capital repair, climat control, parking, unfurnished (possible to furnish), newly built Price: 3500 USD
- **1564. Tumanyan street, 7/4.** 110 sq.m., euro repaire, 2 lavatories, Spanish tyles, permanent hot and cold water, gas, Baxi system, sattelite, modern furniture, techniques, garage. Price 1200 USD.
- **1720. Amirian Street.,** 3 bedrooms, 190 sq/m, newly built, euro windows, permanent hot and cold water, gas, central heating, 2 open balcony, nice view to the city, possible with or without furniture, parking for 3 cars. Price 3000USD per month negotiable, for long term-6 months and more.
- **1780. Amiryan Str., Gri Ar, 13,** 82 sq.m, 3 rooms, newly built, euro repaire, furnished, equipped, heating system, AC, loggia balcony Price:1500 USD service fee included

## PRIVATE HOUSES

- **1094. Noy block,** 2 storied building - 400sqm, garden, permanent hot and cold water, furniture, technique, 1 lavatory, gas. Price 2000USD
- **1095. Aygestan,** 1 storied building - 105sqm, 3bedrooms newly built repaired, furniture, technique 1 lavatory, garden. Price 1000USD per month, 100USD per day.
- **1808. Amiryan, 4/3,** 3 rooms, 64 sq.m, capitally repaired, Venetian style, furnished, equipped, Spanish tiles, permanent hot and cold water, gas, baxi, no balcony. Price: 800-900 USD, 50 USD per day



- **971. Norq-Marash community The gardens of Norq Ground** 620sq.m, basement +2f. con 733.15 sq.m, basement: the sport hall, sauna, room for summer, swimming pool, fireplace,1st floor: leaving room, bedroom, kitchen, office, corridor , bathroom, 2nd floor 4 bedrooms, 2 bathroom(Spanish), always running cold and hot water, natural gas, 2 conditioner, baxi. Price 1500\$
- **1096. Blur,** 4 storied building, each floor-160-sqm, total-400sqm, euro repaired, 1st floor- garage, sport room, swimming pool, 4 bedrooms, summer kitchen, 3 lavatories, capitally repaired, furnished, gas, permanent hot and cold water. Price 4000USD
- **455. Norq,** 3 storied building-150sqm, total -600sqm, 3bedrooms, lavatory, capitally repaired, furnished, technique, gas, permanent hot and cold water. Price 2000USD
- **1135. Monument V. Papazyan street,** 2floors, total-375sqm, stone building-210sqm, cellar, euro repaired, baxi, AC, garage-14sqm. Price 2000 USD per month.
- **1164. Arabkir, Monument.** 1 storied, land-300 sq.m, building-150 sq.m., capitally repaired, 3 bedrooms, 2 lavatories, pool. Price: 1200 USD
- **211. Ajgedzor.** 2 storied, 3 bedrooms, permanent water, capitally repaired, beautiful view, 150 sq.m. Price: 1300-1500 USD
- **721. Blur Qery street,** land 150 sq.m., 2 stories+ a cellar, 200 sq.m., newly built, telephone, refrigerator, washing machine, 3 bedrooms, garage, 2 lavatories, a pool, camin, permanent hot and cold water, a cellar is used as a sport hall. Price : 3000 USD
- **1117. Aygestan,** land-420 sq.m., building 646 sq.m., 3 storied, 4 bedrooms, open kitchen, euro repair, new tiles, furnished, techniques. Price" 5000 USD
- **1121. Vahagni community.** 2 stories, building 402 sq.m.(including garage and cellar) euro repair, 3 bedrooms, hall, permanent hot and cold water, gas, heating system, heating floor, kitchen and dining room are furnished. Price: 3000 USD
- **1142. Djrvje, Bagrevand community.** 3 storied, land-1000 sq.m., building-700 sq.m., 1st floor-cellar, pantry, playing room, kitchen, lavatory, 2nd floor- a big hall, kitchen, dining room,

4 bedrooms, 3rd floor- resting room, 1 bedroom repaired, each bedroom has its lavatory, no furniture/ can be furnished, if necessary/garage for 2 cars, parquet, Spanish tiles. Price: 4 000 USD.

- **1114. Gulakyan street.** 3 storied building 500 sq.m., euro repair, 1st floor: sauna, a pool, kitchen, 2nd floor: kitchen, dining room, 3rd floor 3 bedrooms, lavatories in each floor. Price: 3300 USD
- **1109. Blur,** 3 storied building, land 400 sq.m., building 450 sq.m., new, euro repair, ramparted, 4 bedrooms, 5 lavatories inside, 2 lavatories outside, Baxi system. Price 3800 USD
- **662. Norq gardens, Amaranocayin street.** 2 storied stone building.Land 1000 sq.m., building 300 sq.m., ramparted, 3 lavatories, 3 bedrooms, hall, camin, gas, heating system, stained glasses. Price 3000USD negotiable
- **1071. Noy block. 2.5 storied,** land 400 sq.m., building 500 sq.m., garden 250sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 5 lavatories, 2 kitchen, a hall. Price 3000 USD priliminary
- **1085. Aygestan dstrict.** 2 storied stone building, land 500 sq.m., each floor 12 X 14, 3 bedrooms, a cabinet, 3 lavatories, a cellar, a sauna, kitchen with cupboards, Baxi system, AC. Price 3000 USD
- **1139. Komitas, Sundukyan street,** 2 stories, stone building, land : 700 sq.m, each floor 185 sq.m, 4 bedrooms, cellar 185 sq.m. , capital repair, Baxi system, swimming pool, a place for barbeque, 2 lavatories, garden, 1 cabinet. Price: 3000 USD
- **333. Nork, 3 storied,** 250sq.m, euro repair, 4 bedrooms,7 lavatory, permanent hot and cold water, central heating, natural gas, garden, pool. Price negotiable.
- **1014. Norq Marash district.** 2 storied, a cellar, capitally repaired, land 567sq.m., building 551 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 1 cabinet, furnished, a heating system. Price 2500 USD primary.
- **1076. Nork,** 2 storied, 220 sq.m., euro repair, in the 1st floor 2 rooms, kitchen, lavatory, in the second floor, separate entrance, open kitchen, 3 bedrooms, lavatory, furnished, view to city, garage, garden. Price: 2000USD
- **990. In Monument, Papazian street,** 2 storied stone building + half-cellar, has mansard,5bedrooms, 2 kitchens, 2bathrooms, laundry, permanent hot and cold water, gas, plot of land 250sq.m, the size of whole construction is 370 sq.m. Price 2500USD
- **1019. Nork, 2 storied, separate structure,** 700 sq.m. land, 350 sq.m. construction, capital euro repaired, firmished, garage with remote control, pool, 3 bedrooms, one with bathroom, and 2 separate bathrooms. In the first floor sitting-room, gas, permanent hot and cold water, Baxi System, fireplace, view to town, walled. Price: Negotiable
- **211 Aygedzor,** 2 floors, 3 bedrooms, permanent water, capitally repaired, Price:1300-1500 USD

## PREMISES

- **1869. Kaskade.** 720 sq.m., 1st line, building permission, suitable for new building or a business center. Price: negotiable
- **1461. Sayat - Nova str.,** 1st floor 95sqm, capitally repaired, 2 halls - 32sqm and 46sqm, kitchen, lavatory, 1 line, 2 entrances. Price 3000USD
- **1525. Hanrapetutyany street,** 1st floor, 3steps up, h-3.20m, repaired, 1 large hall+3 rooms, 2 entrances, kithen, lavatory. Price 1400USD per month, negotiable.
- **1526. Byuzand street,** 5/semi-basement, 170sqm, 4-5 step down, cellar-50sqm, has 6 rooms, the largest is 30sqm, 2 entrances, 2 lavatories, 6 windows from street side. Price 2000USD per month, negotiable.
- **1528. North Avenue, 9/1,** 2 floors, total area 159sqm, 1st floor-66sqm, 2nd floor 93sqm, newly built, euro repaired, has the entrance from the street, security system, heating system. Price 7500USD per month.
- **1482. North Avenue,** 210 sq.m., 1st floor, with 2 floors, h=8m. Price 10.000 USD
- **1113. Abovyan Koryun district,** 2 storied, 400 sq.m., 2 separate entrances, capital euro repair, convenient for restaurant or shop, has a possibility for open air café. Price: Negotiable
- **1438. Komitas,** 6 floors, cellar, mansard. Each floor is 120 sq.m., hasa need for cosmetic repair, walls are plastered, floor is leveled, hanging ceilings, permanent hot and cold water, gas, parking for 15 cars. Price: Negotiable
- **1429. Nalbandian St,** 2 stories - 78 sq. m, each story - 38 sq. m, hall, lavatory, 2 show windows, door, two-way entrance, 24-hour water, gas, suitable for any activity. Price: 2300USD
- **1461. Amiryan (down-town),** 1st circle, 5 stored building, 300sq.m is renovated, the rest is under renovation, central heating, climate-control, parking. (tax included) . The price is available for 5 and more years, 2500sq. Price: 1sqm - 40USD
- **1462. Teryan street,** 3 stored, capital repaired, AC, capital repaired, parking, 800sq. Price: 10.000USD
- **1757. Mashtoc av. Hin Erevancu,** 2 floors, 250sq, 90 sq and 110 sq salons, absolutely repaired., garden, pool, garage for 3 cars, partly is also available, 520sq.m. Price: 4mln
- **1733. Amiryan /sale is also possible,** 2repaired, door from behind, Showcard, 114sq.m. Price: 640.000AMD
- **1722. Amiryan,** repaired, security system, heating and conditioning, 95sq.m. Price: 1sq - 7000AMD



## Armenia highlights the need to promote the rule of law: Armenia's Permanent Representative to UN

Discussion dedicated to the topic of the rule of law was held on January 19 at the United Nations Security Council. Armenia's Permanent Representative to the UN Karen Nazaryan delivered a speech during the meeting.

Karen Nazaryan said Armenia underscores the need to promote the rule of law in terms of international peace, security and human rights, adding that the violation of the people's self-determination right brings to regional conflicts, press service of Armenian Foreign Affairs Ministry informed Noyan Tapan.

Karen Nazaryan stated that for their part, the international human

rights are important for securing the rule of law, and reaffirmed that a special attention must be paid to the defense issues of the civilians.

The Ambassador also referred to the issue of impunity and approved the fact that the UN Security Council continues to focus on the states' obligation to end impunity, and to look into genocides and crimes against humanity and to bring those responsible to account.

Karen Nazaryan also highlighted that the principle of not using force in a post-conflict region is an important factor for strengthening of the mutual trust among the parties, and for creating an atmosphere of justice and security.

## Karabakh President addresses judicial system staff

President of Nagorno-Karabakh Republic Bako Sahakyan attended the event dedicated to the day of staff of judicial system.

In his speech President Sahakyan stated that the role of judicial system and work of every officer is important in the process of steady development and formation of civil society in the Republic.

Bako Sahakyan considers that confidence in judicial system is among the most reliable criteria of

the supremacy of law, protection of human rights and justice in the country.

The President noted that the reforms carried out in judicial system last year had a tangible impact on raising the efficiency of its activities.

Bako Sahakyan assured that the problems of the system, improving working and social condition of judges would continue to remain in the spotlight of the NKR authorities.

## USAID and Armenian Health Ministry sign agreement on emergency medical care services

U.S. Ambassador to Armenia John Heffern, USAID Armenia Mission Director Jatinder Cheema, and Minister of Health Harutyun Kushkanyan signed on Thursday a two-year grant agreement to improve access to emergency medical care (EMS) services in Armenia.

Representatives of the Armenian government and the U.S. Mission also attended the ceremony.

This two-year grant is part of the Health and Social Reform Assistance Agreement that USAID signed with the Armenian government in August 2010.

The goals of the "Improved Emergency Medical Care Services" project are to:

- Enhance public awareness of EMS reforms through the local media, non-governmental organizations, and professional associations;
- Improve the Ministry of Health's capacity to monitor EMS services and to evaluate the overall impact of the EMS reform on Armenian public health;
- Provide technical expertise to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to finalize the country strategy for further development of Armenia's Emergency Care Services based on international standards;
- Support continuous professional development of the MOH staff to sustain EMS reforms

from page 1

Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosian, and the President of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic Robert Kocharian, respectively.

The main goals of the above-mentioned agreement, which was drawn up by the then Russian mediator Vladimir Kazimirov and his Swedish colleague Andres Bjorner (at that time Sweden held the chairmanship of that organization) and registered at the OSCE, were the settlement of the incidents through direct communication between the sides and prevention of the propaganda of the incidents for stirring up hostile sentiments.

In particular, it was stated in the agreement that:

-i) In case of an incident posing a threat to the ceasefire, the other Party shall be immediately informed about it in written form by fax or PM communication (a copy shall be sent to the Mediator), with the indication of the exact place, the time, the character, and the consequences of the incident.

The other Party shall be informed that steps are being taken to prevent retaliatory actions, which might result in further spread of the incident; similarly, the other Party is also expected to immediately take the appropriate measures. If possible, proposals are sent to take urgent measures for a speedy settlement of the incident and restoration of the status quo ante.

-ii) On receiving such a notification from the other party, it is necessary to verify the facts and give a written answer within six hours (a copy shall be sent to the Mediator)...

-iv) In order to establish reliable direct emergency communication, each party must provide two PM devices and ensure twenty-four hour service of two responsible officials at both devices. The information about the respective numbers of the PM devices shall be conveyed through the Mediator no later than 6 February 1995.

In the event that it is impossible for the Parties to send urgent messages to each other or the Mediator by fax, the texts shall be dictated by PM communication...

-vi) On special occasions, the Parties may request the Mediator to hold an urgent meeting with their

representatives in order to examine the incident and the existing situation.

-vii) If necessary, based on a petition of one of the Parties and with the consent of the other, a mixed group of inspectors, including representatives of the Mediator (if the parties make such a request), may be sent to examine the situation on the spot.

-viii) Without waiting for the completion of the incident's investigation, the Parties assume the obligation to take measures for prevention of any escalation with the aim of restoring the status quo ante, and the possible recommendations of the Mediator will be taken into account as much as possible ...

The abovementioned excerpts from the agreement show that all the details of the mechanism for strengthening the ceasefire regime were in essence reconciled 17 years ago. No doubt, direct telephone communication, PM communication channels, and fax might have been complemented by the Internet, e-mail, and mobile phone communication, but in principle, the agreements reached more than 15 years ago were obvious. In our view, the matter concerns the unwillingness of Baku to implement the mentioned agreement.

This has evidently become a problem for the OSCE Minsk Group as the unwillingness to implement the agreement means that Baku actually refuses to adhere to one of the three principles, based on which the Nagorno Karabakh conflict must be settled: the principle of non-use of force or threats to use force (the two other principles are territorial integrity and the right of nations to self-determination).

These circumstances should become a wake-up call for the Co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group: one of the conflicting parties refuses to implement an agreement signed earlier. One is tempted to ask the question: will this party implement any other agreements signed within the framework of the OSCE?

The OSCE Minsk Group Co-chairs should apparently also be worried by the statement Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev made on January 16 of this year. He said that "... the Azerbaijani army is a big force and we can use this force

when needed. The adverse party is also aware of that. For this reason Armenia is in a state of great fear and dismay because of Azerbaijan's military capacity. We receive this information from various sources, and they have no possibilities to counteract our capacities... As a result of implementation of the contracts signed, our combat capability will significantly grow and we will manage to achieve even greater success with minor losses in the solution of the problem. Every month and every year bring us closer to a victory".

What is this, if not a refusal to observe the principle of non-use of force and threats to us force? What is this, if not a threat to withdraw from the permanent agreement on a ceasefire in the conflict zone, signed in Moscow in May 1994? What is this, if not a threat to resume hostilities and start a new war?

It is noteworthy that I. Aliyev made these statements during a session of the cabinet - the government of Azerbaijan.

Despite the abovementioned alarming signs, one can assume that the indicated actions and statements of the Azerbaijani leadership are a response to the efforts of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-chairs to achieve the implementation of the agreement signed on 6 February 1995 - either fully or the implementation of its main elements. First of all, the point is the issue of strengthening the ceasefire regime in the Nagorno Karabakh conflict zone will apparently become the major issue in the activities of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-chairs in the next one or two years. The diplomatic departments of Russia, the United States, and France are increasingly realizing that the negotiations on the conflict settlement cannot be efficient as long as one of the conflicting parties thinks about the solution of the problem in its favor by use of force, rather than about compromises at the negotiating table. It is also obvious that the actions of the Co-chairs aimed at strengthening the ceasefire regime will encounter a stiff resistance of Baku. In this case it seems reasonable to assume that the Co-chairs will need support of not only the leaders of these countries and international organizations, but also of the expert community.

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## Henrik Vardeniktsi:

### “Who knows so well the woman’s dream and the man of the dream”

On January 20, in "Noyan Tapan" Media Center was held the opening ceremony of the painting exhibition of the famous artist, the member of the Armenian Artists' Union, the member of the International Artists' Union(UNESCO)

#### Henrik Vardeniktsi (Henrik Sargsyan.)

Many famous artists, actors, figures of culture and politicians were present at the exhibition. Most of the visitors of the exhibition addressed warm words to the painter in the Book of Records: “The painting is light, soul, warmth: I saw everything in his paintings. Thank you,” Susanna Markosyan wrote. Another visitor noted: “I don’t find words to express my admiration. They were very wonderful, indescribable paintings. Thanks to Henrik Sargsyan for giving us this beauty.” The record of one of the journalists, who was present in the event was: “A marvellous hand, a marvellous psychologist, who knows so well the woman’s dream and the man of the dream.”







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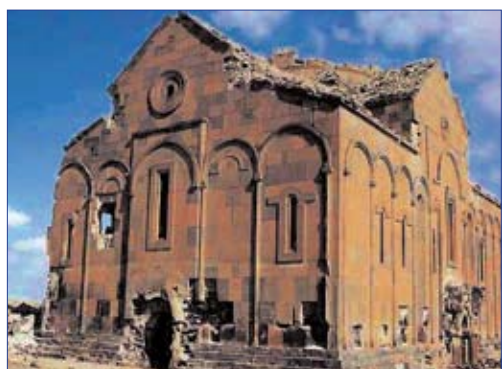
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## Armenian tax agency vows to meet 2012 revenue target

By Hovannes Shoghikian

After repeated misgivings voiced about the Armenian state budget for this year, the State Revenue Committee (SRC) effectively promised on January 18 to ensure a 13 percent rise in tax revenues projected by the government.

Armen Alaverdyan, the deputy head of the tax collection agency, said that SRC officials are holding meetings with Armenia's leading corporate taxpayers for that purpose. He said they are being warned against underreporting their earnings.

"We are primarily meeting with large taxpayers, the ones that essentially carry the bulk of the tax burden and bear responsibility for ensuring budgetary revenues," Alaverdyan told a news conference. He referred to between 3,000 and 4,000 companies that account for about 80 percent of taxes, social security payments and other duties collected by the SRC.

"We will raise most of the [extra] revenues at the expense of those taxpayers," said Alaverdyan.

Under the government's 2012 budget, the SRC is to collect 874.4 billion drams (\$2.3 billion) this year. This will be essential for the success of government plans to increase its expenditures by 4 percent and at the same time cut the budget deficit to a level equivalent to 3.1 percent of GDP.

The SRC Chief, Gagik Khachatryan, repeatedly described the revenue target as unrealistic late last year. Prime Minister Sargsyan and Finance Minister Vache Gabrielyan

dismissed Khachatryan's objections.

Alaverdyan himself warned on December 16 that the SRC will have trouble ensuring the revenue increase if economic growth in Armenia falls short of a 4.2 percent rate forecast by the authorities. The official voiced no such concerns on Wednesday.



Alaverdyan also announced that in its drive to boost budgetary revenues SRC will generally avoid targeting small businesses despite suspecting many of them of tax evasion. He specifically referred to entities that report an annual business turnover of less than 58.4 million drams (\$151,000) which allows them not to pay a 20 percent value-added tax (VAT).

"We see some risks there among those economic entities that clearly do not want to disclose their [real] turnover to us, mainly do business in cash and are connected with medium-sized or big businesses," said Alaverdyan. Nevertheless, added the official, the government had instructed the SRC to inspect only some 2,380 large and medium-sized enterprise in the course of this year.

## Ecologists protest at Armenian mining site

More 200 environmental activists and their sympathizers marched to a rich forest in northern Armenia on Sunday in protest against its ongoing transformation into an open-pit mine which they believe would severely damage the local ecosystem.

The country's leading environmental protection groups have for years been campaigning against plans by the Armenian Copper Program (ACP) mining company to develop a massive copper and molybdenum deposit lying beneath the Teghut forest. It is estimated to contain 1.6 million tons of copper and about 100,000 tons of molybdenum.

The project, if implemented, will lead to the destruction of 128,000 trees. Critics say that would wreak further havoc on Armenia's green areas that have already shrunk since the 1990s. The ACP has pledged to offset the damage by planting new trees in the area and creating more than 1,000 new jobs.

Despite the uproar, the Arme-

nian government gave the green light to the controversial project in 2008. Ecologists say that about one-fifth of the 357-hectare forest given to the Liechtenstein-registered company has already been cut down in preparation for the start of mining operations.

Chanting "Shame!" the protesters, most of them young people from Yerevan, walked several kilometers to reach the mountainous forest located in the northern Lori province. Scores of police as well as ACP security guards were deployed there to bar them from advancing deeper into the future mining site.

The protesters were also confronted by a large group of local residents working for the company. The latter angrily dismissed environmentalists' warnings that open-pit mining would pollute air, water and agriculture land.

"You guys don't know the plight of the people here," one man told the protesters. "They were desperate for a living and now live like

human beings. What do you want from those people [at the ACP?]"

"When you enjoyed life in Yerevan, we were hungry here," said another miner.

Still, some residents of two villages adjacent to Teghut did join the environmental protest. "They have appropriated people's wealth and are now doing what they want," one man said of the ACP owners. "They make people work for only 60,000 (\$160) drams a month. People work because they have no other choice."

The ACP's holding company, the Vallex Group, meanwhile, accused the protesters of illegally trespassing on its property and disrupting ACP operations. "The company has suffered substantial damage," Vallex claimed in a statement, threatening legal action against organizers of the protest.

Vallex also owns Armenia's largest copper smelter located in the Lori town of Alaverdi. The town is notorious for its polluted air and high incidence of grave diseases.

## Armenia realizes new project with IFC

Armenian Government approved an agreement with International Finance Corporation (IFC), included in the World Bank.

IFC realized consulting Regulatory Simplification – Doing Business Reform Project in Armenia from January, 2009 till September 2011. Afterwards, realization of another project improving the investment climate was launched from September, 2011 and will be over in September, 2014.



The new project aims to cooperate with the Armenian Govern-

ment in reduction of the administrative burden and regulatory barriers in the five areas: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, paying taxes, trading across borders and inspections reforms.

The project is co-financed by the Federal Ministry of Finance of Austria and the Dutch Development of Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

## Armenian innovators develop unprecedented programs for country

by Gayane Melikian

Information stands developed by young innovators, who describe these stands as unprecedented ones in the country, may soon appear in streets of Yerevan. During a talk with Noyan Tapan's correspondent, the head of the Programming Unit of the Nork Information and Analytical Center Levon Manukian said that four teams composed of their unit's programmers took part in the Hackathon (YAN) Yerevan-2011 contest held in Armenia on December 17-18. The contest brought together over 30 teams of young programmers. Two of the four teams of the Nork Center received Microsoft cash prizes of 1,000,000 drams and 500,000 drams, respectively. The contest was organized on the initiative of Microsoft Armenia Innovation Center, the Enterprise Incubator Foundation, the Public Journalism Club and with the assistance of the Yerevan Municipality, to help deal with the existing problems by joint efforts and use of new technology. By the decision of the organizers, Hackathon (YAN) Yerevan-2011 held in Armenia for the first time was dedicated to solution of Yerevan problems. The main task of the contest was to create or propose new programs in several spheres of the city administration so that later

the municipality and other structures dealing with city problems could put these programs and ideas into practice. By the way, the new information systems for accounting of state benefits and pension (the systems are being introduced in the system of the RA Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs) were also developed by the unit headed by L. Manukian.

Levon Manukian together with three young programmers of the team was announced a winner for Kinect Stand project presented at Hackathon (YAN) Yerevan-2011.

In his words, the project is not costly and can be used widely. In their design, they included a device, which is in essence a video camera, created by Microsoft in 2008 for use in computer games. It is of the same size as a cell phone and costs about \$150. Based on it, an information stand was designed: the device can be connected to a computer monitor, allowing the user standing away at a distance of up to 4 meters to give instructions to the computer without touching the computer's keyboard and mouse, for example, to scroll through a file on the computer screen and search the necessary information. This enables to install the device and the monitor in any area, even in a street, behind a glass, without taking any special

measures to control and protect it. The stand can be used for various purposes, first of all, as an information desk, at which both residents of Yerevan and tourists can receive information, including information about recreational activities, cultural events, or the city map. Levon Manukian explained that the device makes the person standing in front of it "recognizable" and can store this information in its memory. In the future when ID cards of citizens (with their photos) will be introduced in Armenia, the system will also contain this database on city residents. The system will "recognize" the person passing by and display the data about that person on the computer screen, even measure his (her) height. This data on the screen disappears several seconds after the person passes from the stand's view.

The device may interest owners and managers of supermarkets (even small ones), especially clothing stores. Speaking about clothing stores, L. Manukian noted that innovative ideas and projects make it possible to solve the following problem: you can decide whether a piece of clothing suits you or not without trying it on. In other words, standing before the device, you can see yourself in the monitor just like you see your reflection in the mir-

ror. Since high technology has not yet gained widespread use in Armenia, this idea may seem somewhat unusual to the locals. Yet the fact is that people can make good use of this device, which enables to improve the level of service and save time of both customers and shop assistants.

The innovative idea can be used in a variety of spheres – in addition to the mentioned ones.

L. Manukian attributed their project's success mostly to the fact that it was an unprecedented one in Armenia. According to him, the municipality has already showed interest in the project and there is an agreement to discuss it jointly in the near future. "As I said during the project's presentation at the municipality, even in case of some interest, we will spare no effort in order to install at least one such stand in Yerevan – not only for the benefit of the business, but also for the fun of the thing," Manukian noted. "No doubt the objective is realistic because a small sum of money is needed for the installation of one stand: a Kinect device costs only \$150 and we will also need a small computer with a monitor," he stressed.

During the contest, another team of three employees of the Programming Unit of the Nork Information and Analytical Center (the team

received the first prize of 1 million drams) presented a program that enables to see the flow of traffic in Yerevan streets at any time. According to L. Manukian, by connecting to the cameras installed throughout the city and following the flow of traffic, the program determines how heavy the traffic is in a street (by means of a special coefficient). Thanks to the program, drivers can see the colored city map in their cell phones. A range of colors (from yellow to dark red) has been used in the program, with each color indicating the degree of congestion on a road. The program will help to gather statistics about the flow of road traffic in the city at various hours and to avoid traffic jams. "I am also interested in the problem's solution because in order to arrive at work, I drive every day a long distance (15 km) over congested roads," Manukian said.

"Money is not the most important thing to us today. We did not care about prizes and victory when participating in this contest. We knew that we had numerous ideas and we wanted to take that opportunity to present our ideas," he said, adding that their team is going to spend the prize money on equipment necessary for the information stand and to install at least one stand in Yerevan with their own funds.



## The Armenian Army is Twenty: The Pride and the Concern



By **Gourgen James Khazhakian**,  
Chief correspondent

...On January 28, 1992 the RA Government made a historical decision "On the Defence Ministry of the Republic of Armenia", which meant the official birthday of the Armenian Army.

...The Army which thrown back the foe from the Republic's borders, which won the Artsakh (Karabakh) Freedom Combat (Azatamart), and which keeps the borders of the two Armenian States impregnable, - in this very moment when you the honorable readers are reading these lines...

...The Army which gives all of us the Armenians so sweet taste, as the RA President, the Armed Forces Supreme Commander-in-Chief **Serzh Sargsyan** said the soldiers when (traditionally) visiting them at the border check-points in the eve of New Year, of the VICTORY and DIGNITY...

...Alas, sometimes this taste is bittered, - due to sad and even tragic events when we lose OUR SONS serving in OUR ARMY, - especially in the peacetime and not because of the enemy's shot...

...I really do want to believe the RA Military Prosecutor **Gevork Kostanyan** when he says they are "doing everything possible to decrease number of crimes in the army and to punish all the GUILTY", and, especially, to his sincerity when Mr Deputy Prosecutor General says he is "ready to resign if investigation reveals a murder presented us a suicide..."

...I have no reason not to believe sincerity of the RA Defense Minister **Seyran Ohanyan** when he says that a soldier's life is a priceless for him, personally, and that "the blood in the veins of an Armenian is a thousand-fold more valuable than oil flowing in any pipeline", as Mr Minister's background is a way of a HERO who himself was so strong to return to the battlefield just in a few months after the heaviest injury.

And, in the days when we all realize and recognize that the Army is a mirror of our today's society, - with all its nowadays "values", "manners", "habits", - so all the above mentioned might seem a kind of "excuses" for the Armed Forces leadership, the RA Defense Minister says (in a TV interview) that, vice versa, the Army could and must be an environment where all these "bad habits" could be cured...

...Well, Mr Minister, we ALL (especially the mass media people who are responsible for shaping the REAL VALUES in THE ARMENIAN SOCIETY) are ready to spare no effort to help you to achieve this GREATEST DREAM!

Below we put a brief chronicle of the creation and strengthening of the ARMENIAN WINNER ARMY (taken from the RA Defense Ministry official website), - with portraits of those, both fallen and alive, who contributed significantly to this.

"...Armenian Army background is closely connected with Armenia's Statehood building, and it is impossible to imagine one without another. Both Army and Statehood building started from February 1988, when the Struggle for Karabakh, the Statehood restoration and the National Army formation began. The Armenian Army and Statehood went a thorny way, which can be divided into three stages.

**The first stage** began in February 1988 and ended in May 1992. In that period, the security of Armenia's and Nagorno Karabakh's people became the key objective amid escalating tension between Armenians and Azerbaijanis.

**The second stage** is that between June 1992 and May 1994, when already independent Republic of Armenia along with Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, being in unannounced but

de-facto state of war against Azerbaijan, embarked on building the National Army.

**The third stage** started in 1994 and continues at present.

This period can be called a stage of the National Army's sustainable development, its strength build-up and officers' qualification enhancement. Besides, at this stage, the gap between the Army and the Society is increasingly being bridged. After truce was signed, the Country's leadership and military authorities concentrated their efforts on building regular army. Necessary units were created in Armenia.

Each of these stages is remarkable for its peculiarities, logic of development, circumstances and even psychology. It would be wrong to view one of them more or less complicated, since they are incomparable with each other because of many aspects. Developments and resources are incomparable as well.

The period between 1988 and May 1992 is singled out for nationwide spontaneous revival of patriotism. Normally, when one says "army", the first thing coming upon his mind is a soldier in uniform, military exercises, parade and oath. Looking through the above-mentioned

**Krpeyan, Jivan Abrahamyan** (the RA National Hero, - posthumously) and many others (such as famous **Simon Achikgyozyan**, "Ded" (The Grandfather), the Hero of Getashen - **G.Kh.**) perished in battles. Those who have survived, joined newly formed National Army in 1992 and fought the enemy along with it, and won our first military victory. Unfortunately, very expensive cost was paid for the victory - many of them sacrificed their lives in the fighting. (Here the name of the legendary **Monte Melkonyan**, or "Avo", the Great Patriot, the RA National Hero, Lt-Colonel, a brilliant intellectual and polyglot must be mentioned unavoidably. And a special tribute must be paid to the memory of another legend of OUR FREEDOM COMBAT, Commander of the **Independence Army** and of the **Liberation Army**, the Knight of the RA First Degree Battle Cross Order (posthumously), gifted scientist and patriot **Leonid Azgaldyan**).

Armenia's Independence declaration in 1990 laid legal and practical ground for creation of the National Army. In September 1990, Yerevan Special Regiment was formed. Five units were created in Ararat, Goris, Vardenis, Ijevan and Meghri. In 1991, State Defense Committee was

the decision, a part of Russian troops remained in Armenia gradually developing into military base and later became an important component of Armenia's national security.

The Armenian Army lived two lives in that period. The process of the Army formation was under way. At the same time, the newly created Army units were in de-facto state of war against a neighbor. Along with pursuing all-for-frontline policy, the Republic authorities kept their focus also on building institutions. In addition to armament, fuel, rations and uniforms supply problems, the Army also faced the problem of the lack of high-qualified junior, senior and chief officers. To ease that difficult situation, the Defense Ministry launched a vigorous campaign aimed at including the officers who once served in former Soviet Army in Armenian Armed Forces. It is remarkable that numerous Armenian officers followed the Ministry's call leaving "the quiet" places where they resided. So they were **Gourgen Dalibaltayan**, **Mikayel Harutyunyan**, **Yuri Khachaturov**, who are now Colonel-Generals; **Norat Ter-Grigoryan**, **Hrach Andreev**, **Khristofor Ivanyan** (1920-99, a legendary man who participated in all Great Patriotic War (1941-45),

ers, MAY THEIR GLORY LIVE FOR EVER! - **G.Kh.**).

1992 was a fruitful year for the Armenian Army building as: necessary legal ground was laid, administrative bodies such as General Headquarters were created; home front and disarmament services were established; various types of troops and specialized units were created with their administrative bodies, the first call-up was conducted; first border units were formed; the units were enlarged and developed.

At that very time, border clashes escalated into a full-scale war. After crushing Azerbaijani strongholds in Karabakh, Armenians launched a brilliant offensive, which resulted in **Shushi** liberation. The City liberation ridded Stepanakert from constant bombardments and paved a way to Armenia. A few days later, Armenian troops took **Lachin**. Thanks to that (the "Lachin corridor"), Armenia was no longer isolated from Nagorno-Karabakh. The foe was booted out far. It seemed that the war would end soon. We took breath, but that had heavy consequences later.

The second stage began in June 1992, when Azerbaijanis seized armament of Soviet units deployed in their Republic's territory and launched a large-scale offensive along with mercenaries, - Soviet Army officers from the above-mentioned units. Azerbaijanis won a series of victories. Under their pressure, Armenians withdrew from **Shahumyan**, ceded a major part of **Martakert** region. Seizing the areas, the attackers also captured residents. Actually, this was a time of new ordeals to Armenians. Many was disappointed with these defeats and lost hope. Some even distanced themselves from everything. Some political parties blamed each other for the defeats and accused of selling Armenian territories. The blight of doubt reached also the Army.

At that period, **Vazgen Manukyan**, one of the Karabakh Movement leaders, the RA PM in 1990-91 took up defense ministerial post. He managed to ease domestic controversies, made some important decisions, enlarged Army funding.

In March 1993, Armenian Armed Forces launched **Kelbajar** operation, in which this important area that connects Armenia with Azerbaijan was liberated. In July, after a series of fierce battles, the foe retreated from **Aghdam**. Azerbaijanis withdrew from **Fizuli**, **Jabrail**, **Kubatu** and **Zangelan** between August and October. It enabled Armenians to form a security zone for shielding a major part of Nagorno-Karabakh's territory from hostile bombardments.

It seemed the defeats were enough to teach the lesson to the opposite side and make it realize complete bankruptcy of its ambitions. However, Azerbaijanis undertook another large-scale military campaign, which lasted five months and ended in Armenian forces' sweeping victory. This victory forced the opposite side to change its tune and think over a truce.

On May 16, 1994, Armenian, Nagorno-Karabakh and Azerbaijani Defense Ministers signed a **cease-fire** agreement in Moscow. The Agreement marked the Armenian Army's formation second stage completion.

After reaching temporary peace, the Armenian military focused their efforts on building the Army and concentrated greater attention on its internal problems. The process embraced all the spheres of the defense system, - from the Army structure, central command, departments and services were set up as well as artillery, air defense and air forces accomplished, intelligence, communication and engineering troops were formed, personnel education/training, armament supply and its modernization to military industry restoration, legislative matters and participation in intl. security programs...

Well, good luck to you, THE ARMENIAN WINNER ARMY!



period's history, we'll find no such things, but this does not play down this stage's importance. This period's the "Army" was an idea derived from Armenia's policy and its efforts to fulfill key objectives - to restore independence and to support Nagorno-Karabakh people's fair demand. "Army" was Armenian society's clear realization of the necessity of the National Armed Forces as the only guarantee of own security. About 80 separately operating detachments constituted the then "Army". These groups members were volunteers who guided by sense of patriotism and finding weapons from paramilitary establishments, anti-hail stations and schools' military training rooms went to the hottest spots to fight against the foe. The foe, who had already committed **Sungayit**, **Baku** and **Kirovabad** pogroms, does not scruple to use any means and launched a large-scale military campaign against Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh. The foe backed by Communist regime acted with impunity. Communist authorities not only turned a blind eye to the outrages, but also had an active part in them. Notorious "Koltso" (The Ring) operation came as the most convincing evidence of that. Armenians lived in Getashen and Martunashen villages were driven from their homes. After that, Armenians were displaced from a dozen villages in Hadrut and Berdazor regions.

Armenian volunteers resisting the attacks united into groups spontaneously and acted without any centralized coordination. However, later, after declaration of Independence, they developed into Armenian national army units. Volunteers' groups, later replaced with regular army, have brilliantly fulfilled their objectives. A part of them - **Movses Gorgisyan**, **Tatul**

established upon the RA Government order. By that time, a similar Committee had been already operating in Nagorno-Karabakh Republic. The Committee creation made it easier Armenia, Artsakh and Shahumyan defense coordination.

On December 5, 1991, the RA President appointed **Vazgen Sargsyan**, the-then Chairman of State Defense Committee (and the volunteers' favorite Commander; called by them, - a bit later especially after his brutal assassination, - together with other statement, on October 27'99 at the Parliament, The Sparapet ("The Chief of the Army")) the RA Defense Minister.

On January 28, 1992, the Government made a landmark decision "On the RA Defense Ministry", which laid legal ground for the Armenian National Army foundation. Interior Ministry's Commandant Regiment, Special Regiment, the Civil Defense Regiment Commissariat were handed over to the Defense Ministry. A bit later, the Defense Ministry's staff was formed, with headquarters and units.

In May 1992, the Ministry announced the first conscription to the National Army. The Armenian Army formation's second stage started from that very call-up. The second stage's objectives differed from those of the previous stage though were as complicated as they.

In 1992, the RA leadership headed by the-then President **Levon Ter-Petrosian** made a wise and forward-looking decision to take over Armenia's part of the Soviet Army on contractual base, not through seizure. This decision prevented the armament from getting to the hands of individuals or some groups. That is why the equipment was not so much, but it was in order, not dilapidated. Besides, thanks to

and became Colonel in age of only 25, who was made a retired due to refuse to sign a "document" witnessing "the great role" of the-then USSR chief Leonid Brezhnev in the Kerch Battle, and who has left his retired General's well-being in Leningrad (St.-Petersburg), in the age of 72, in the name of creation of the fighting Artsakh's Army, where he himself was seriously injured - **G. Kh.**, **Mkrtich Abrahamyan**, and **Mikael Grigoryan**, - Lieutenant-Generals; **Arkady Ter-Tadevosyan** (the famous Commandos), **Artush Harutyunyan**, **Muraz Sargsyan**, **Leonid Martirosov**, **Vladimir Hayrapetyan**, **Alik Sargsyan**, **Martin Karapetyan**, **Tigran Gasparyan**, **Alik Mirzabekyan**, - Major-Generals, are among them. Lieutenant-General **Anatoly Zinevich** (of blessed memory), for whom Armenia became the second Homeland, must be mentioned among them as well. (Here your author owes to pay tribute to all them of non-Armenian origin who came to Artsakh to fight as volunteers (not mercenaries, as, according to themselves, they were paid nothing in fact, - in contrast to those "guest military specialists", - from Turkey, Ukraine, Baltic states, Chechen Rep., mujaheds from Afghanistan who were in the Azerbaijani armed units), such as a young lieutenant of Soviet Army **Dmitry Motrich** who fell in a fighting, and whose father, **Anatoly Motrich**, a fmr Commander of a Soviet submarine, replaced his (the only!) son in the Artsakh Freedom Combat just after funeral and fought there heroically, or **Alexander Kurepin** who fought in a partisan detachment in the Azeri-occupied Shahumyan region of Karabakh (headed by a legendary fighter Major **Shahen Meghryan** of blessed memory) and returned Homeland Russia being handicapped, and many oth-



## Sassounian: As France Tightens Noose, Turkey Reacts with Outrageous Words and Deeds



By Harut  
Sassounian  
Publisher, The  
California Courier

Turkish leaders routinely proclaim that they are not afraid of facing their country's past. Yet, the minute someone reminds them of the darkest chapters of their history, they panic and overreact.

The most recent example of Turkish officials' irrational behavior is their reaction to French initiatives to adopt a law criminalizing denial of the Armenian Genocide. Despite Turkish threats and retaliatory measures, the bill was adopted by the French Parliament on Dec. 22, 2011, and the Senate is expected to approve it on Jan. 23, 2012.

Here are a few examples of outrageous Turkish overreactions to France and all things French:

– Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan accused French President Nicolas Sarkozy's father of participating in the Algerian atrocities while serving in the French Army. Sarkozy's father shot back by admonishing Erdogan to read his biography, telling him that he had never set foot in Algeria.

– To justify his own country's genocide of Armenians, Erdogan accused France of committing "genocide" in Algeria. Yet, Erdogan was shocked when Algerian Prime Minister Ahmed Ouyahia rebuked him for playing politics with Algerians' blood. Ouyahia also blamed Turkey for the deaths of countless Algerians by providing ammunition to France during the colonial period (for which former Turkish President Turgut Ozal apologized).

– The mayor of Ankara announced last week that the city council had decided to change the name of "Paris Street" to "Algeria Street," to rename "Charles De Gaulle Street" in honor of a yet-to-be-named Algerian hero, and to erect a monument dedicated to the Algerian "massacres" in front of the French Embassy in the Turkish capital.

– Turkish factories have been busily manufacturing toilet paper, trash bags, and baby diapers carrying Sarkozy's name, and condoms with the picture of French Deputy Valerie Boyer, who drafted the bill. Meanwhile, a gang of Turkish hackers attacked the websites of French lawmakers and threatened to rape Boyer and murder her children.

– Prof. Oya Akgonenc wrote a hilarious article titled "Armenian Events in the Triangle of Armenia, France, and America," in which she identified three "dangerous attackers" of Turkey whose last names start with S: "Sarkozy of France, Sargsyan of Armenia, and Sassounian, head of the Armenian lobby in the United States!"

– Although Turkey called for a boycott of French products and services, Turkish flights to Paris were fully booked, as the number of Turks visiting France during the holidays increased by 10 percent compared to last year. Similarly, trade between the two countries increased by 30 percent after the

2001 French recognition of the Armenian Genocide, despite the Turkish boycott of France.

– French-Algerian businessman Rachid Nekkaz, who proudly declared during a recent visit to Turkey, "I feel like I am a Turk," announced setting up a 1 million euro (\$1.3 million) fund to pay the fine for any Turk arrested in France for denying the Armenian Genocide. Nekkaz failed to inform potential Turkish denialists that the pending French law also carries a sentence of one year in jail, which his fund would be unable to prevent.

– The head of a Turkish news agency called for the closing of French schools in Turkey and the banning of the teaching of French in Turkish schools.

Such nutty statements are likely to multiply after the French Senate approves the bill criminalizing denial of the Armenian Genocide and Sarkozy signs it into law, in view of the fact that the two largest French parties have expressed their support for the Armenian bill. Imagine the whining of Turkish

leaders when Turks are arrested in France for breaking the upcoming law on genocide denial.

Turkish protests will reach a crescendo when the French government proposes to the 25 other states of the European Union a similar anti-denial law, which would lead to the arrest and punishment of Turkish denialists throughout Europe.

Turkish leaders have no one else to blame but themselves for their embarrassing and demeaning predicament. Yet, Turkey is in no position to give lectures about freedom of expression to anyone, given its draconian laws that violate the basic human rights of its own citizens. In France, it is illegal to lie about genocide, while in Turkey, it is illegal to tell the truth!

Instead of blaming the French Senate or the three men "whose last names start with S," Turkish leaders could get out of their century-long quagmire by acknowledging the Armenian Genocide and making amends to the descendants of dispossessed victims.

## The Perils of 2012



Joseph E. Stiglitz

KOLKATA – The year 2011 will be remembered as the time when many ever-optimistic Americans began to give up hope. President John F. Kennedy once said that a rising tide lifts all boats. But now, in the receding tide, Americans are beginning to see not only that those with taller masts had been lifted far higher, but also that many of the smaller boats had been dashed to pieces in their wake.

In that brief moment when the rising tide was indeed rising, millions of people believed that they might have a fair chance of realizing the "American Dream." Now those dreams, too, are receding. By 2011, the savings of those who had lost their jobs in 2008 or 2009 had been spent. Unemployment checks had run out. Headlines announcing new hiring – still not enough to keep pace with the number of those who would normally have entered the labor force – meant little to the 50 year olds with little hope of ever holding a job again.

Indeed, middle-aged people who thought that they would be unemployed for a few months have now realized that they were, in fact, forcibly retired. Young people who graduated from college with tens of thousands of dollars of education debt cannot find any jobs at all. People who moved in with friends and relatives have become homeless. Houses bought

during the property boom are still on the market or have been sold at a loss. More than seven million American families have lost their homes.

The dark underbelly of the previous decade's financial boom has been fully exposed in Europe as well. Dithering over Greece and key national governments' devotion to austerity began to exact a heavy toll last year. Contagion spread to Italy. Spain's unemployment, which had been near 20% since the beginning of the recession, crept even higher. The unthinkable – the end of the euro – began to seem like a real possibility.

This year is set to be even worse. It is possible, of course, that the United States will solve its political problems and finally adopt the stimulus measures that it needs to bring down unemployment to 6% or 7% (the pre-crisis level of 4% or 5% is too much to hope for). But this is as unlikely as it is that Europe will figure out that austerity alone will not solve its problems. On the contrary, austerity will only exacerbate the economic slowdown. Without growth, the debt crisis – and the euro crisis – will only worsen. And the long crisis that began with the collapse of the housing bubble in 2007 and the subsequent recession will continue.

Moreover, the major emerging-market countries, which steered successfully through the storms of 2008 and 2009, may not cope as well with the problems looming on the horizon. Brazil's growth has already stalled, fueling anxiety among its neighbors in Latin America.

Meanwhile, long-term problems – including climate change

and other environmental threats, and increasing inequality in most countries around the world – have not gone away. Some have grown more severe. For example, high unemployment has depressed wages and increased poverty.

The good news is that addressing these long-term problems would actually help to solve the short-term problems. Increased investment to retrofit the economy for global warming would help to stimulate economic activity, growth, and job creation. More progressive taxation, in effect redistributing income from the top to the middle and bottom, would simultaneously reduce inequality and increase employment by boosting total demand. Higher taxes at the top could generate revenues to finance needed public investment, and to provide some social protection for those at the bottom, including the unemployed.

Even without widening the fiscal deficit, such "balanced budget" increases in taxes and spending would lower unemployment and increase output. The worry, however, is that politics and ideology on both sides of the Atlantic, but especially in the US, will not allow any of this to occur. Fixation on the deficit will induce cutbacks in social spending, worsening inequality. Likewise, the enduring attraction of supply-side economics, despite all of the evidence against it (especially in a period in which there is high unemployment), will prevent raising taxes at the top.

Even before the crisis, there was a rebalancing of economic power – in fact, a correction of a 200-year historical anomaly, in which Asia's share of global GDP fell from nearly 50% to, at one

point, below 10%. The pragmatic commitment to growth that one sees in Asia and other emerging markets today stands in contrast to the West's misguided policies, which, driven by a combination of ideology and vested interests, almost seem to reflect a commitment not to grow.

As a result, global economic rebalancing is likely to accelerate, almost inevitably giving rise to political tensions. With all of the problems confronting the global

economy, we will be lucky if these strains do not begin to manifest themselves within the next twelve months.

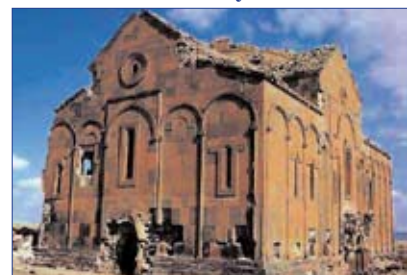
Joseph E. Stiglitz is University Professor at Columbia University, a Nobel laureate in economics, and the author of *Freefall: Free Markets and the Sinking of the Global Economy*.

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## "Ani-Tour"

Anitour historical cultural tour agency organizes the following tours from May to October:



3-days tour to Kars, Ani, Ardahan, Lake Chldr.  
7-days tour to the capitals of historical Armenia: Kars, Ani, Van, Tigranakert.  
10-days tour to Iran (Tavriz, Urmia, Salmast, Church Tade, Maku). Western Armeni (Van, Mush, Erzurum, Kars, Ani, Tbilisi).  
15-days tour to Western Armenia (Ani, Kars, Van, Tigranakert), Cilicia (Hromkla, Mount Nemrut, Ayntap, Mousaler, Adana, Sis, Anarzaba, Korikos, Kharberd, Erzurum), Cyprus.  
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Or visit Isaakyan 28, first floor, room 20

Website: www.anitour.org, E-mail info@anitour.org

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## The Balian Family and Ottoman Architecture

The Balian family dominated Ottoman architecture for much of the 18th and 19th centuries. A recent work by Pascal Carmont maintains that "For two centuries, this family created the Ottoman splendour of Constantinople, covering it with magnificent buildings in a cultural encounter between East and West. From 1840 they were all trained in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The family continuity of the Balias was one of the determining factors of their influence, whose starting point was the Era of the Tulips. Without compromising the architectural canons of the Orient or Islam, the Balias dominated a gradual westernization of official Ottoman architecture." Some members of the Balian family were given the title of Ser Mimar-i Devlet (Chief State Architect) and decorated with Grand Cross of the Medjidia.

However, a Turkish historian, Selman Can, has recently maintained that the Balias were simply contractors and not great architects of Ottoman landmarks such as the Dolmabahce theatre, the old Ciragan Palace, Beylerbey Palace, the Mosques of Ortakoy, Nusretiye, and Hirkai-Sherif. So far, no serious art historian has credited Can's assertion. Not surprisingly, Yusuf Halacoglu, the former head of the Turkish Historical Society, has praised Can's work.

According to Pascal Carmont, the Balias were part of a broader

Ottoman Armenian aristocracy (the Amiras) who dominated much of Ottoman economy, finances, military production, and architecture for several generations. These Armenians were at the heart of the Ottoman Empire and enjoyed the favours of a succession of Ottoman Sultans. In his semi-biographical account of the Amiras, based around ten major families, Carmont argues that the Ottoman Empire was not simply a Turkish Empire as it is maintained today. The Ottoman Empire was a mosaic of different peoples, religions and classes, who served Ottoman Sultans in their different capacities. The Armenian Amira class, including the Balian family, had a special place in this structure. They even produced important dignitaries in the Ottoman civil administration. When the Russian armies were at the gates of Constantinople at the end of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, Sultan Abdul-Hamid II sent Arakel Dadian to greet Grand Duke Nicolas, the brother of the Tsar.

The Amiras, however, were also at the heart of the Armenian community (millet) of the Ottoman Empire. They represented the power of "Ottoman Armenia" by working for the well-being of such national institutions as the Constantinople and Jerusalem Patriarchates, the formation of an Armenian Catholic Millet and educational and artistic projects.

## Births in Armenia will soon be less than deaths – demographer

Armenia's current population is 2.8-2.9 million, demographer Gagik Yeganyan stated during a press conference on Monday, January 16.

He also added that the absolute birthrate in Armenia is reducing, and that this will continue and increase, since the small-numbered generation, which was born in the 1990s, is now entering the parenthood. In his words, the births in Armenia will soon start being less than deaths.

"Our population is reducing. There will come a time when the population will start to reduce not only as a result of negative migration, but also as a result of negative

reproduction," Gagik Yeganyan noted. In his words, there is primarily a work migration in Armenia.

In his turn, the other speaker, ethnographer Aghasi Tadevosyan said: "Had Armenia's authorities put before themselves the task of developing the country and had a strategic development program, they would have understood that they need different types of human resources, which would have been the guarantees for development. Emigration in Armenia is the natural response which is created as a consequence of the policy being conducted in the country today."

## Hayastan All-Armenian Fund begins construction of potable-water network in Artsakh's Hadrut City

Toward the realization of the Telethon 2011 slogan "A gift of water, a gift of life," the Hayastan All-Armenian Fund began construction of a potable-water network in the city of Hadrut, Artsakh.

The project is co-sponsored by the fund's U.S. Western Region, with a major contribution by benefactors Mr. and Mrs. Gerald and Patricia Turpanjian of Los Angeles, and the government of Artsakh.

"This extensive development initiative was launched in 2008, when the Hayastan All-Armenian Fund built the 22-kilometer Arjaghbyur-Hadrut potable-water pipeline," said Edik Davtyan, deputy head of the Hadrut Regional Administration. "The project will come to completion with the currently implemented construction of Hadrut's internal

water-distribution network, thanks to which the entire population of the city will be connected to the potable-water grid."

Components of the project include the construction of a distribution network with a total length of 33 kilometers, a pump station, and two reservoirs as well as the renovation of the city's 1970s-built well, the daily-regulation reservoirs, and underground springs.

We convey our profound gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Turpanjian, whose generous gift will enable us to provide the close to 3,200 residents of Hadrut with around-the-clock access to drinking water," said Ara Aghishian, chairman of the Armenia Fund U.S. Western Region.

"We also convey our very special thanks to Mr. Albert Boyajian of

the fund's Board of Trustees, whose efforts were instrumental in making the project possible," Aghishian concluded.

Another significant Artsakh initiative supported by Mr. and Mrs. Turpanjian and spearheaded by the Armenia Fund U.S. Western Region was the construction of Stepanakert's No. 11 (V. Jhangiryan) School.

Realized through a major donation by the Turpanjians and the co-sponsorship of the government of Artsakh, the U.S. \$ 2.7 million campus was the largest ever built by the Hayastan All-Armenian Fund. Opening its doors in September 2010, the school featured state-of-the-art facilities and distinctive architecture.

*Hayastan All-Armenian Fund*

## National film "Hayak" prize to be awarded in 12 nomination categories

In March 2012, for the first time in the Armenian cinema history National Film Awards, initiated by National Film Development Foundation, "Orange Armenia" CJSC and National Cinema Center of Armenia, will take place in Yerevan.

The statute to be awarded to the best nominees of the awards is already ready. It has been chosen in the contest, announced in advance. The pedestal of 42cm high statute, representing a combination of forefingers and thumbs of two hands, is from marble and the combination of two hands is from gold-plated bronze. This combination of two hands has been long used in the world of cinema as means to find an image. It is called "hayak" in Armenian. Thus the statute got the name "HAYAK". Izabella Nersisyan, the author of the statute, is neither architect, nor designer, sculptor nor painter. She is an actress and the statute designed and presented by her in the contest won the approval of the Board and the jury.

Bruno Duthoit, CEO of Orange Armenia, said: "We are happy to support and get involved in the launch and realization of the Armenian National Film Awards. 86-year-old Armenian cinema, which already has its special place in the world of cinema history and which

after tough times is reviving nowadays, should be recognized and estimated at its true worth. This is not the first experience of Orange of supporting cinema; it already has a huge international experience in this respect: Orange is the official partner of the Cannes International Film Festival since more than 10 years and of BAFTA British Film Festival since already 6 years".

Every year during the National Film Awards the jury will rate the films, made during the previous year. An exception will be made only for the first awards, as it will recap the whole film production of the first 20 years of independent Armenia. According to the rules of the awards only the films having been made in Armenia in the period of 1991-2011 can participate in the first awards. In future not only the films, made in the RA, but also those with Armenian themes and filmed by Armenian directors can participate in the awards.

92 films will participate in the awards, namely 28 full-length films, 22 short films, 10 animated films and 32 documentary films.

The jury of the awards composed of celebrated film and cultural workers will award the National Film Prize after two voting phases. In the first phase the jury will choose

2-3 film nominees for each nomination category. In the second phase the names of the winners will be announced. National Film Awards prizes will be awarded for 12 nomination categories, namely, best picture, best director, best cameraman, best screenwriter, best artist, best music, best actress, best actor, best short film, best documentary film, best animated film, best debut of the year. Besides main nomination categories a special prize will be awarded for the contribution to the Armenian film development.

Decision on each nomination category will be taken by simple majority of votes. Voting is secret. In case of equal "for" and "against" votes, the chairman of the jury will be entitled to a casting vote. According to the rules of awards, if any of jury members have participated in production of any of the nominated films, that member shall not have the right to vote for that nomination category.

National Film Awards is an annual open contest of the Armenian filmmakers. It aims to foster and develop national film industry, reveal new names, bring the Armenian audience back to cinemas, get together film workers, support new projects of film industry and preserve the best practices of national film industry.

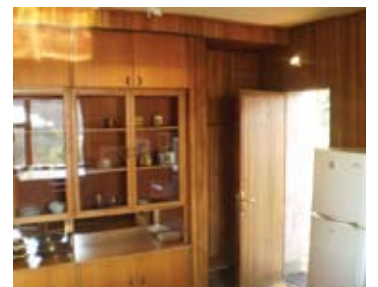
## APARTMENT FOR RENT

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**for a short term 60-80 USD daily.**

**Address: 3 Aygedzor Street, Yerevan.**

**For more information call (37410). 278-709, mob. 093. 229 570**





## DID YOU KNOW?



Heading by  
Marina Harutiunyan  
marina@nt.am  
Comments are  
welcomed!

## Armenian PM sends a letter to Black Sabbath guitarist Tony Iommi

**Armenian Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan sent a letter to legendary rock musician, Black Sabbath guitarist Tony Iommi on January 19**

"Dear Mr. Iommi,

Here in Armenia we think about you. We know your spirit is strong as ever, and we do believe the genius of your inspiration that guides you through the work on the new Black Sabbath album will transform into a boost of strength and energy that you need now, when things look tough.

It is with great warmth that I look back and recollect our meeting in Armenia. It is with great admiration that I follow your work. It is with absolute certainty that I believe in your inner strength and determination to overcome the difficulties.

My best regards to you and your family on behalf of myself and thousands of your fans in Armenia", the PM's letter reads.

In early January, Tony Iommi was announced to have early-stage lymphoma, and a treatment course is currently being worked out for the musician. Despite this fact, Black Sabbath which announced its reunion in late 2011, continues working on a new album. Tony Iommi receives a lot of letters of support from all over the world every day.

In October 2009, Armenian Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan awarded the Order of Honor to Black Sabbath guitarist Tony Iommi, Deep Purple lead singer Ian Gillan, Asia keyboard player Geoff Downes and organizer of Rock Aid Armenia project John Dee.

In October 2009, the rock stars arrived in Armenia within Armenia Grateful 2 Rock/Rock Aid Armenia organized by Mediamax and Australian Do Something organization.



## India Through the Armenian lens

Within the framework of celebrations of 63rd Republic Day of India (26th January) Indo-Armenian Friendship NGO in collaboration with the Embassy of India in Armenia has decided to organize a Photo-Exhibition. The theme of the Photo Exhibition is "India through the Armenian lens".

The goal of this Photo Exhibition is to represent the cultural and historical marvels of India shot by common travellers from Armenia to India. There are many travellers from Armenia to India every year in different capacity. Be it as tourists, as students or as businessmen. They visit



India and bring memories back to Armenia. It's their view of India which they see through their camera lens and share with their loved ones. Apparently this event will bring together all those who like the Indian culture and don't want to miss the opportunity to communicate with Indian culture. Besides this, there will be another reason for all Indo-Armenian community in Armenia to gather and share common thoughts and interests.

Chief Guests of the Photo Exhibition will be honourable Ambassador of India in Armenia H.E. Mr. Achal Kumar Malhotra.

## ARMENIAN POETRY

**Sona Van**



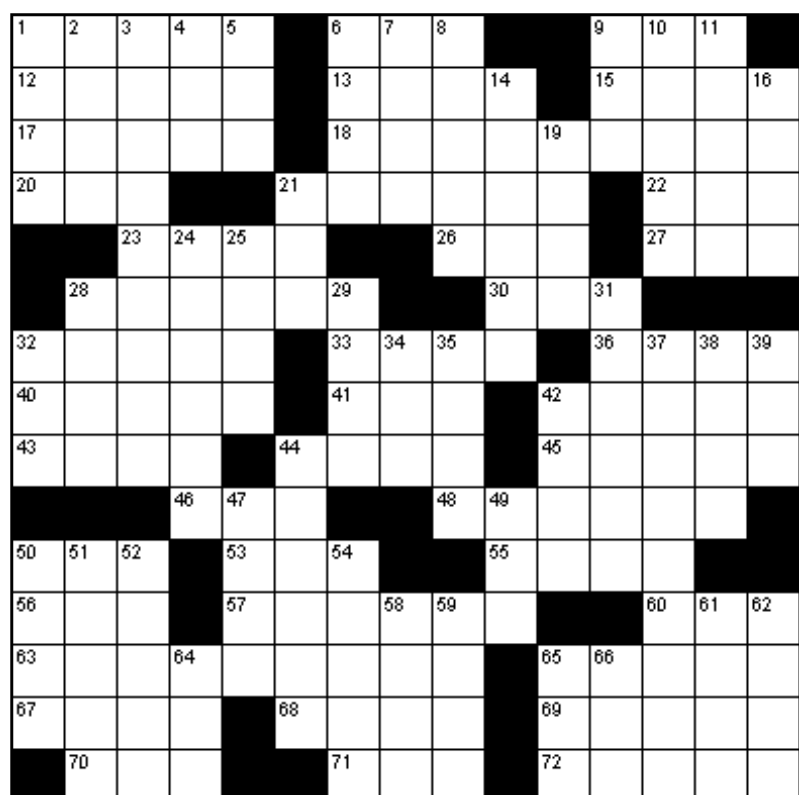
### A RENTED ROOM BY THE SEA

*I don't enjoy the seashore  
from this window  
the quivering bed sheets  
of the hotel  
my bed pulls me inside  
as a black hole  
in a galaxy*

*I don't like the seashore  
at this hour  
the wounded sand  
under my pelvis  
the snoring of the wave  
reminding of my grandmother  
her rising cheek  
interrupted by a sudden  
staccato snort*

*the sea too is perhaps a woman  
with a seabed as exhausted as mine  
filled with seeds  
anger  
and  
drowned ships  
of dreams*

## CROSSWORD



## Across

1. Clique
6. Droop
9. Snake
12. Delete
13. Affirm
15. Scheme
17. Recess
18. Juncture
20. Cheapness
21. Doctor
22. Lyric poem
23. Boundary
26. Made
27. Launch platform
28. Without qualification
30. Ballet step
32. Assumed name
33. Part of a church
36. Enumerate
40. Crude
41. Illuminated
42. Heading
43. Note
44. Singing voice
45. Pertaining to birds
46. Seize suddenly
48. Genitor
50. Root vegetable
53. Country, initially
55. Ripped
56. Be indebted to
57. Pertain
60. Fishing pole
63. Valiance
65. Proverb
67. Region
68. Compress
69. Writing style
70. Condensation
71. Seed of the cereal grass
72. Go in

## Down

1. Part of a dollar
2. Song for solo voice
3. Microorganism
4. Tree
5. Sheltered side
6. Closely similar
7. Zealous
8. Extremely cold
9. Appropriate
10. Sailing vessel
11. Herbivorous mammal
14. Cooking directions
16. Require
19. Soft drink
21. Males
24. Mythical creature
25. Cutting wound
28. Succulent plants
29. Lofty
31. Splinter
32. Limb
34. Quarry
35. Halt
37. Working for a short time in different places
38. Thin strip
39. Decimal base
42. Edible tuber
44. Not present
47. Halo
49. Consumed for body and mind
51. Accolade
52. Disturbance
54. Communion table
58. Armed service
59. Sort
61. Fiend
62. Cervid
64. Jurisprudence
65. Mature
66. Lair

## Answer of previous crossword





## Zodiac Weekly Forecast

### Aries (Mar. 20 - Apr. 19):



A friend may suggest something novel to do in order to break away from an old rut. A fortunate development related to your work in the world will be handed to you, but you are hesitant over whether to take on the details of that responsibility. It is probably best not to add anything to your plate right now.

### Taurus (Apr. 20 - May 19):



Notice who comes into your life while you are doing general business. This person is likely to become a friend. You have the opportunity during this period to expand your social territory. You may also be experiencing small gifts and benefits offered to you from others.

### Gemini (May 20 - June 20):



You are considering your financial picture at this time. You almost make a decision that feels right to you and then you hesitate and decide to wait for a later time. It seems like more than one thing in your life comes almost to fruition, but then someone changes his/her mind, and then it's back to square one.

### Cancer (June 21 - July 21):



You are conflicted on the subject of romance versus caretaking, which is your natural instinct. Perhaps you are caught in the middle between the needs of a spouse and your children. Sometimes a Cancerian becomes a parent to the partner, which usually creates a troubled atmosphere. Set aside decisions on these matters until you are more centered.

### Leo (July 21 - Aug 22):



You have a project that appears as though it is dying on the vine. However, if you step back and look at it in a totally different, it is possible you will discover a gem. A significant relationship may also follow the same pattern: dark, then a change in your perspective, and the sunshine shows through!

### Virgo (Aug. 22 - Sep. 22):



Romance is on the horizon but you are reluctant to take the offer. You also have been in a creative mode, perhaps writing or some other form of communication. You almost reach a point of conclusion and then "something" causes you to stop and rethink the whole project.

### Libra (Sep. 23 - Oct. 22):



You prefer to tend to business this week. It is fulfilling to clean up some of your projects. You may be focused on something artistic related to home or business. Family is supportive. In social relationships the tone is solemn and leans toward problem-solving.

### Scorpio (Oct. 23 - Nov. 21):



This is a week of intense feelings, whether up or down. For many, prevention of depressed feelings can be handled by gently bringing ourselves back from a super-high. Good news concerning partner's resources may not come through as expected this week. The time will be better later.

### Sagittarius (Nov. 22 - Dec. 20):



Your work is noticed and racks up some applause this week. This is a time in which your exuberance and enthusiasm may carry you farther than you really intended to go. Take care that you don't promise way more than you can deliver.

### Capricorn (Dec. 21 - Jan. 19):



A new plan that originated in the fall is arriving at a turning point. Sometimes our ideas take a twist of their own. This is a time in which you must decide whether or not to pour more resources into the plan or let it go. If it can be accomplished by next Oct., it is probably worth the effort.

### Aquarius (Jan. 20 - Feb. 17):



The sun returns "home" to your sign this week. You likely will find it to be energizing. Now is the time to focus on new plans for this next year of your life. Take a fresh look at where you want to direct your energy. This is the annual opportunity to experience a new birth.

### Pisces (Feb. 18 - Mar. 19):



People are smiling upon you this week. You have friends with a certain amount of power in their worlds who want to help you accomplish something they see is of ethical or moral value in the world. Your attitude is thankful and you are keeping your nose to the grindstone as this help continues.

## Hovhannes Tumanian Museum

Tuesday - Saturday from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Sunday from 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Address: 40 Moskovian street, Yerevan

Tel.: 56-00-21, 58-12-71



**WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?**  
Enjoy your leisure

### Alexander Spendaryan State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre

January 26 at 7 p.m.

"Almast". Opera in 2 acts.

Dedicated to the 140th anniversary of

A. Spendaryan's birth

January 28 at 7 p.m.

"Gayane" A. Khachaturyan,  
Ballet in 3 acts

### Yerevan State Chamber Theater

January 26 and 27 at 7

p.m.

Royal Concert

January 28 and 29 at 7

p.m.

I Zen

### Aram Khachaturyan Concert Hall

January 26 at 7 p.m.

Youth State Orchestra of  
Armenia

### Mezzo Classic House Club

January 23 at 9:30 p.m.

"Nuance" Ethno Jazz

January 24 at 9:30 p.m.

"Imagine" Band

January 25 at 9:30 p.m.

"Art Voices" Band

January 26 at 9:30 p.m.

Vahagn Hayrapetyan "Jazz  
Quartet"

### Malkhas Jazz Club

January 23 at 9 p.m.

Artoisis group and Shushan  
Petrosyan

January 24 at 9 p.m.

Jazz Trio and  
singer Aghvan

January 25 at 9 p.m.

A Series of quintet: Saxo-  
phone, gitar, instrumental  
program

January 25 at 9 p.m.

"Time report"

January 27 at 9 p.m.

Concert Group

January 28 at 9 p.m.

Latino-American Jazz

January 29 at 9 p.m.

"Impression" Band

### Club 12

January 23 at 9:30 p.m.

Jazz from Vahagn Hayra-  
petyan & Armen Hyusnunts

January 24 at 9:30 p.m.

Chanson from Ruben

Yeghoyan

January 25 at 9:30 p.m.

Art-voices & Shushan

Petrosyan

January 26 at 9:30 p.m.

Soul music from Common  
ground

January 27 at 9:30 p.m.

Latino party from Fiesta  
Caliente

January 28 at 9:30 p.m.

Retro disco party

## The Council of Europe Office in Armenia announces a tender for the sale of a vehicle.

The technical specifications of the car are:

Car model – **Mitsubishi Pajero**  
Engine – **2.8 l turbo diesel**  
Mileage – **119000 km**  
Transmission - **manual**  
Date of production – **2004**  
Date of purchase – **2005**

The car is sold with 4 additional tyres.

Specifications of 2 sets of tyres:

4 "Bridgestone all season", mileage – 51500 km  
4 "Bridgestone winter", mileage - 4500km

Those who wish to participate in the tender are requested to submit their bids in a closed envelope mentioning the names of the participants as well as two telephone numbers.

For additional information, to see the car and to submit your bids, please address the Council of Europe Office in Armenia, Ms. Nazik Hambaryan, at the following address:

Yerevan, Erebuni Plaza Business Center, 6th floor, Vazgen Sargsyan str. 26/1  
Tel: 54 63 22

Please submit your bids by noon (12.00) December 12, 2011.

Bids submitted after the deadline will not be considered.

**Council of Europe Office in Armenia**

### A PARIS

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STUDIOS MEUBLES

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Champs-Élysées - Paris 75008  
mail: Gerancia34@wanadoo.fr Tel.: 00-331-43596519



## Quote of the week

**I don't know what the key to success is,  
but the key to failure is trying  
to please everyone**

**Bill Cosby**



**President of the Noyan Tapan Media Holding:**  
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Editor-in-Chief of the Noyan Tapan:

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